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Magazine Section.

JACKSON, AMADOR COUNTY, CAL., JUNE 22, 1906.

## CAUGHT MONSTER FISH.

LADY ANGLER LANDED BIG JEW-  
FISH OFF SANTA CATALINA  
ISLAND, CALIFORNIA.

Finny Monsters of Three Hundred  
Pounds and Upwards are Now  
Caught With Rod and Reel—Jew-  
fish a Gamey Fellow.

Women who enjoy angling, and, in  
fact, everybody who likes to hunt and  
fish, will be interested in the exploit  
with rod and reel of Mrs. A. W. Bar-  
rett of Los Angeles, Cal. The fish in  
the case was a black sea bass, or Jew-  
fish, of the Pacific Ocean, weight 368  
pounds, caught off Santa Catalina Is-  
land, Cal., last month by Mrs. Barrett  
after 53 minutes of strenuous battle.

The black sea bass of the Pacific—  
one of the gamiest of its kind—is in  
season on the Southern California  
coast from about April to November,  
and affords favorite sport to anglers of  
both sexes. Owing to its great size, it  
cannot, of course, be pulled with rod  
and line into the boat, so, after one is  
hooked, the plan is to play it and tire  
it out and then, as it comes exhausted  
to the surface of the water alongside  
the boat, the boatman thrusts his gaff  
into it and tows the conquered leviathan  
ashore.

Up to twelve years ago no one  
dreamed of landing these monsters of  
the deep, except with heavy hand lines;  
but since General C. D. Viele, U. S. A.,  
one summer day in 1894 managed to se-  
cure one with rod and reel, no true  
angler thinks of fishing for them in any  
other way than with a rod.

A well-known fisherman, in describ-  
ing his experience with this fish in the  
nature Library states that he has seen  
200 pound black sea bass or Jewfish  
nap the largest shark line like a  
bread, and large specimens straighten  
out an iron shark-hook, while at the  
same time skilled wielders of the rod  
catch these giants of the tribe with a  
line no larger than an eye-glass cord.

His first experience with the Califor-  
nia Jewfish was a most remarkable  
one.

"When we got out to the fishing  
ground," he stated, "the anchor was  
passed over, the rope ran merrily out,  
and the hook baited with a 6-pound  
whitefish, went hissing down to the big  
submerged rock.

"Sometimes he bite, sometimes he  
don't," remarked Joe; "but whether he  
do or not, we have the fishin' all the  
time." And he looked at me inquir-  
ingly, to see if I was of that variety

"I was an old shark fisherman, hav-  
ing caught many of these monsters in  
the Mexican Gulf, and had taken a  
Florida Jewfish and a tarpon; and I  
saw that work of a similar kind was  
before me now. The line jerked  
heavily in my hand, then began to  
run steadily. When about 6 feet had  
gone over the gunwale I stopped, gave  
a glance at the coil to see that all was  
clear, and when the line came taut  
jerked the hook into my first Jewfish.

"I have every reason to believe that  
the latter was astonished, as for a  
single second there was no response;  
then came a jerk that almost lifted me  
from the boat, and the line went hiss-  
ing over the rail like a living thing,  
playing a merry hornpipe of its own  
composition. Nothing could stop such  
a fish, and I simply waited, while Joe  
pulled up the anchor. When the latter  
was in, I grasped the line and braced  
back for the fight. The light boat  
whirled around like a top, and away  
we went, like a tug surging through  
the water, an ominous wave of foam  
rising high around the bow.

"A 10-foot shark never pulled harder  
than this gamey fish, and for 5 minutes  
it was a question who was master. I  
took it in with the greatest difficulty,  
gaining 10 feet, only to have the fish  
rush toward me and then dash away  
with an impetus that was more than  
irresistible. Then I would stop him  
again, slowly making foot by foot,  
hand over hand, taking a turn on the  
cleat, slacking and pulling, in attempts  
to tire the monster—tactics that for a  
while were of no avail.

"One of the tricks of this fish was  
to stop and jerk his head from side  
to side violently, a proceeding that pro-  
duced an effect equivalent to striking  
blows at the holder of the line—tremen-  
dous jerks that came, one, two,  
three! then one, two, three!—then the  
line would slacken as the fish rushed  
up. And if I took the line in quickly  
enough to prevent a turn, well and  
good; if I did not, the fish would turn  
and dash at the bottom, making every-  
thing hum and sing.

"Giving and taking, hauling and eas-  
ing off, for 20 minutes, I was almost  
satisfied that I had done my whole  
duty in the premises, when suddenly  
the fish rushed up, and recov'ring, I  
took in slack, and with a final effort  
brought the black giant to the surface.  
For a moment I saw a pair of eyes  
as large as those of an ox, a rich chest-  
nut black, and then, with a tremen-  
dous heave, the fish threw itself over-  
deluging me with water and half cap-  
sizing the boat. It was the last  
struggle. I kept my hold, and with  
another haul had the king of Pacific  
coast at hand's-length, where it rolled

## CANNON AT SEVENTY.

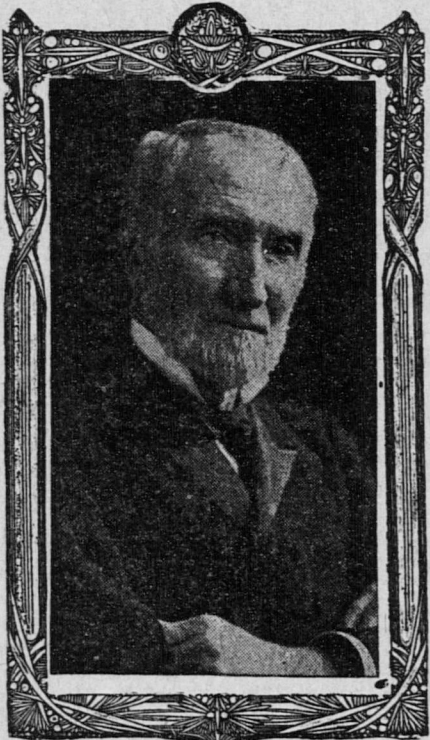
A GREAT ADO MADE OVER THE  
ANNIVERSARY OF "UNCLE  
JOE'S" BIRTHDAY.

Greeted With Hearty Applause on  
the Floor of the House and Honored  
With Reception Which all Official  
Washington Society Attended.

There were great doings in Wash-  
ington town last month when "Uncle  
Joe" Cannon, the "Czar" of the House  
of Representatives reached his seven-  
tieth year.

In the first place a great storm of  
cheers greeted the Speaker when he  
appeared on the floor of the House.  
Both Republican and Democratic  
members applauded the Illinois states-  
man long and loud, Mr. Cannon ac-  
knowledging the salutation with a  
homely bow.

In the evening, official Washington  
honored the Speaker at a reception  
tendered him by the House of Repre-  
sentatives, where some 1500 guests  
were invited. That the passage of



"UNCLE JOE" CANNON.

time was not worrying Uncle Joe was  
manifested by the hearty hand-claps  
with which he greeted his friends, as  
well as the salutations extended to  
those who confused years with age.  
Uncle Joe was "seventy years young."

President Roosevelt joined in the  
ovation, offering the Speaker his  
heartiest congratulations, not because he  
was getting old, but because he was  
doing it gracefully. Mr. Cannon did  
two things which might worry many  
a younger man. First he had to sign  
something over a thousand photo-  
graphs of himself, which were given to  
the guests as souvenirs, and again he  
shook hands with the guests upon re-  
ceiving an equal number of personal  
congratulations.

There were many sly digs and re-  
marks regarding the buzzing of the  
presidential bee around Mr. Cannon's  
head, and one of the throng remarked  
at the close of the reception, "Any man  
who can stand and shake hands with  
twelve hundred or more persons be-  
tween nine and twelve o'clock, and not  
show signs of fatigue, is well fit to  
enter the presidential race, and ought  
to enjoy the prize if he wins it."

There were many friends present  
from Danville, Ill., who had sent a  
number of handsome wreaths and  
floral decorations. Mr. Cannon, how-  
ever, is a native of Guilford, N. C.,  
and if his friends have their way the  
Speaker will be the first Southern man  
since the war to become a White  
House occupant.

Speaking seriously of the presidency,  
Mr. Cannon said, "No man would de-  
cline to become President of the  
United States, but not all men can af-  
ford to be a candidate for the place.  
The bee is not bothering me. I want  
to do my work as Speaker; that will be  
glory enough for me, and if I were  
a candidate I'd have to lie about my  
age, and I'd have to live constantly in  
fear and trembling, not as to whether  
I'm doing my duty, but as to whether,  
by doing my duty, I wouldn't give of-  
fense to somebody."

"I guess I'll just go along and tend  
my own business."

## BASEBALL AT WASHINGTON.

Games Played Before Cabinet Offi-  
cers, Diplomats, and Congress-  
men.

At the base ball games in Washing-  
ton, the learned Justices of the United  
States Supreme Court, law makers of  
both Houses of Congress, members of  
the Cabinet and the diplomatic corps,  
sit side by side with the merchant,  
artisan and government clerk, all  
keenly enjoying the national pastime.  
The big men of this and other nations  
in the capital are base ball fans of  
the highest degree, and are glad to  
eschew court decisions, railroad and  
other legislation, national and inter-  
national topics for the less weighty  
decisions of the diamond. As soon as  
business can be transacted at the  
Capitol and in the departments it is  
customary for these distinguished  
base ball enthusiasts to betake them-  
selves to National Park for an after-  
noon of enjoyment, rooting for their  
favorite teams and resting from af-  
fairs of State.

The different teams throughout the  
country like to visit Washington for  
the privilege of playing before the  
most distinguished spectators to be  
found in any country on the globe.

Members of the local teams very  
quickly recognize the faces of the on-  
lookers and take pardonable pride in  
pointing out to the visitors the big  
guns of the nations. It is an impartial  
crowd too, which sits in judgment on  
the work of the athletes on the dia-  
mond and good play is appreciated and  
applauded no matter which side makes  
the exhibition. There are nine judges  
on the Supreme Court bench and a  
majority at the ball park is not an  
unusual spectacle. A quartet is a cer-  
tainty, comprising Associate Justices  
Harlan, Day, McKenna and White,  
who can often be seen engaged in  
discussing a knotty point regarding  
a foul or strike, or close base play,  
showing as much seriousness as  
though some intricate problem re-  
garding the flag, the Philippines or  
the tariff was under question. Justice  
Day is probably the best posted on  
the national game of any of his asso-  
ciates on the Supreme bench, for he  
has played it, and never misses an  
exhibition when he is in the city, and  
a ball game is advertised.

ARDENT CONGRESSIONAL FANS.

There are nearly five hundred con-  
gressmen in the two branches of the  
national legislature and it is pretty  
safe to predict that fully one-half of  
this number are interested attendants  
during the championship season. They  
are not at all dismayed at the pros-  
pect of a long season of Congress  
when sure of an afternoon's recrea-  
tion following a long-drawn war of  
words at the Capitol earlier in the  
day.

President Roosevelt a few weeks  
ago, was presented with a golden pass,  
entitling him to free admission to all  
ball games in the National and Ameri-  
can Leagues and circuits. He prom-  
ised the presentation committee to en-  
deavor to occasionally visit the ball  
park in Washington and witness the  
ball games played there. Frequently  
his son-in-law, Nick Longworth and  
his wife occupy seats in the grand  
stand, preferring to be among the en-  
thusiastic gathering than to avail  
themselves of the President's pass and  
a seat in the private box.

When there is a call of the House  
or Senate and the sergeant-at-arms is  
charged with the duty of bringing in  
the absentees the first place to which  
the deputies are sent, if the base ball  
season is on, is out to the ball park.

One of the most picturesque spec-  
tators at National Park is the Chinese  
minister in flowing oriental robes,  
usually accompanied by his little son.  
When he was a student at Amherst,  
the Chinese minister played on his  
class team, and he is initiating his  
heir into the mysteries of the Ameri-  
can game.

## MIGHTY ONES OF THE LAND.

Three of the President's official fam-  
ily, Attorney General Moody, Post-  
master General Cortelyou and Sec-  
retary Metcalf of Commerce and Labor,  
dispel the irksome, routine of depart-  
ment life by going out to the ball  
game whenever they can steal away  
from their desks. They generally sit  
together and, being pastmasters in the  
art, keep score and compare notes as  
to base hits and errors. Attorney Gen-  
eral Moody has a warm spot in his  
heart for the catcher, having played  
that position when he was a collegian.

Vice-President Fairbanks wants a  
front seat when he goes out to witness  
the national game, his favorite place  
being just back of first base, where he  
can command an uninterrupted view  
of the entire field.

Surgeon General Wyman was a  
pitcher in his early days, and when  
not busy with quarantine matters or  
other details relating to the public  
health he finds his greatest enjoyment  
in witnessing a championship contest  
between two evenly matched teams.

One of the first things Prof. Willis  
Moore of the Weather Bureau looks  
for in his morning newspaper is the  
base ball record. This is contingent  
upon the fact, however, that he has  
not been a spectator, for the professor  
never fails to answer present when  
he can get away from the study or  
prognostications. Moreover, he is fre-  
quently in demand, a rrier in the day,  
to predict if the weather can be de-  
pended upon for a game.

## A Kindly Smile.

Mrs. Cox has the same kindly greet-  
ing for every one, whether he be the  
miner, blackened with the grime and  
dust of the mine, or in a higher sta-  
tion of life. She suggests to the parent  
that in the home there should be im-  
portant training of the children, but  
the idea is never advanced excepting in  
a spirit of kindness and of the broad-  
est kind of sympathy. Her love for  
the masses is not simulated; it is the  
joy of her heart. She has paid the rent  
for many a widow and orphan; has  
helped out so that the little ones may  
attend school, and has provided the  
mother with employment so that the  
home may be kept together.

Mrs. Cox's home, like her life, is the  
paragon of modesty; she leads the  
"simple life" in all its real simplicity.  
Her chief aim seems to be to assist the  
poor and needy. She has no pet phil-  
anthropies; there are no endless calls  
upon her time from society folk; there  
are no wonderful gowns, no costly mil-  
linery; no splendor of jewels, laces or  
sables adorn her person. It is not,  
after all, the charity which she dis-  
penses that has won for her the love  
and admiration of the toilers of the  
mines, and that of their wives and lit-  
tle ones, but it is the purity of her  
character that constantly teaches a  
beautiful lesson, not only to the mining  
town, but to the world at large which  
may study to its own improvement the  
generous, unselfish, sacrificing life of  
this noble woman.

A folding baby carriage is on the market.  
This will be a great boon to worried  
fathers, as you can shut the baby up at  
any time.

## A SURE SAFEGUARD.

CO-OPERATION AMONG PRODUC-  
ERS A FOUNDATION FOR AN EN-  
DURING SOCIAL STRUCTURE

An Address by George H. Maxwell  
at Bloomington, Ill., Showing How  
This Principle Will Overcome Op-  
pression by Combination of Capital.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the  
Convention:—

I am a profound believer in the capa-  
city of the human race to work out the  
high destiny of which it is capable if  
its genius is rightly directed. I am a  
most extreme optimist in my expec-  
tations of what the people of this na-  
tion will eventually accomplish in se-  
curing in fact as well as in theory not  
only equal rights, but equal opportu-  
nity for all men and the achievement by  
all our people of the highest average  
standard of life of which all are cap-  
able and which can be brought within  
the reach of all.

Unless this is accomplished our  
boasted civilization will be but a  
wave on the great ocean of time, ris-  
ing into a brief existence, only to be  
submerged, as all the civilizations that  
have gone before us have been sub-  
merged, beneath the rotteness and  
corruption which has followed in-  
evitably in the wake of vast accumu-  
lation of wealth, and the gradual ab-  
sorption of the land into great estates.  
HANDWRITING ON THE WALL.

Already in this country the hand-  
writing is on the wall, and he who  
runs may read the warning which  
Byron painted in words when he  
wrote:

"There is a moral of all human tales.  
"This but the same rehearsal of the past.  
First freedom, and then glory—when that  
fails,  
Wealth, vice, corruption—barbarism at  
last.  
And history, with all her volumes vast,  
Hath but one page."

Our history will not be written on  
that page, and I am here to tell you  
why, and to tell you that your move-  
ment in the line of co-operation is one  
of the reasons why we will escape the  
fate that has at last destroyed all the  
great nations of the past.

But we have already reached the  
stage of "wealth—vice—corruption."  
No one who knows what goes on in this  
country doubts that for a moment.  
If any one questions it he should read  
the recently published book entitled  
"The Shame of the Cities" by Lincoln  
Steffens.

How are these dangers to be safe-  
guarded against?

## THE CAR OF JUGGERNAUT.

It cannot be done by purifying the  
cities, because they cannot be purified.  
Man will not rise above his environ-  
ment or the dominating influence of  
that environment, and the influence  
which controls all things in our mod-  
ern city is the mad race for wealth.  
It is a car of juggernaut which crushes  
public and private integrity and  
morality and every just conception of  
patriotism under its wheels as it rolls  
ruthlessly onward, driven by the  
multitude who are ready to sacrifice  
not only themselves, but their country  
in the great gamble for quickly gained  
wealth.

We closed up the Louisiana lottery  
in a burst of righteous public indigna-  
tion, because it was encouraging the  
gambling mania and corrupting the  
people.

The district attorney of New York  
has recently set the machinery of the  
law in motion to stop the operations of  
a gambler named Canfield.

In St. Louis and Grand Rapids the  
foul brood of bribe-givers and bribe-  
takers has been held up to derision  
and disgrace, and a few of them may  
be punished.

## COOPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH

But we have gone so far that cor-  
ruption has become a business system  
and conditions in our cities will breed  
two corruptionists where one is pun-  
ished. Those conditions get worse and  
worse as the profits of preying upon  
the people become greater with the  
increase of the population of our cities;  
and our political and social institutions  
are rotting at their very source.

The corruption of our cities will in-  
evitably taint and in the end control  
our national politics and the adminis-  
tration of our national government—  
Unless—

And here is the only safeguard—  
Unless we plant the great majority  
of our people on the soil and maintain  
it there, and the people themselves  
learn to do for themselves by co-  
operation, so that in the end we shall  
eventually become a great co-operative  
commonwealth.

I am not proposing socialism, as its  
devotees understand it, or as it is  
usually defined and understood, as a  
remedy.

I am proposing the exact opposite  
of it.

I am proposing the very highest  
form of individual rights, opportunity,  
activity and development.

Socialism is to dream about doing  
things, and to begin at the wrong end  
and fail.

Co-operation is to do things, and to  
begin at the right end and succeed.  
Co-operation is evolution—not revolu-  
tion.

Evolution is the law of God.  
Evolution is the natural law which  
has controlled the creation of the  
earth and all that there is on it.

It is the law of the development of  
the human race, and we need only to  
learn its lessons and study it as a  
method for the solution of every social  
problem to save the people of this  
nation from the social and political  
dangers that confront them to-day.

The trouble with most theories for  
the reform or betterment of social con-  
ditions is that they are too radical.  
Reformers of that class plan an at-

tractive theory, and then urge its adop-  
tion all at once as a substitute for  
social conditions which have been a  
slow growth through the centuries.

GROWTH MUST BE GRADUAL.

They would create a tree instantly  
and have it all complete and perfect at  
its creation, doing it while you watch  
them, like a Hindoo juggler. They  
are not content to plant the acorn and  
let the sturdy oak of social strength  
grow gradually in accordance with the  
law of nature and as was intended by  
the all-wise Creator.

But we cannot change Nature's  
laws.

They are as unchangeable as the  
stars.

Whatever men may do they must  
first learn to do.

Every oppression from which the  
producers of this country or any other  
sufferer to-day is because they have  
not learned or been trained to do for  
themselves the things which they  
leave it to others to do for them.

And those to whom they leave such  
things to be done, plan to make the  
greatest possible profit to themselves  
for doing them.

It is human nature that they should  
and always has been and always will  
be so.

## THE DELUSIONS OF POLITICS.

The delusion that you can protect  
producers from such oppressions by  
making laws or by electing this man  
or that man to office or putting this  
political party or that political party  
in power, is a delusion which has long  
been maintained by a multitude of  
people.

But it is only a question of time  
when those who are misguided by this  
delusion will awaken from their  
dream, and learn that there is no help  
for them but to help themselves and  
do things for themselves.

This great movement in the direc-  
tion of doing things for themselves by  
co-operative methods among producers  
from the land is something more than  
a mere question of profit and loss.

It is the slow awakening of a slum-  
bering giant, who is just beginning to  
feel his strength, and when he has  
finally raised himself up to his full  
height, and trained his mind so that  
it can direct for his own protection all  
the faculties which God has given him,  
he will look back with surprise and  
astonishment at the days when he  
imagined he was bound hand and foot  
by the Lilliputians by whom he was  
surrounded.

## AWAKENING OF THE GIANT.

And it is in the awakening and  
training of this giant—a symbolical  
embodiment of the abilities and ener-  
gies of the people themselves, which  
is the hope of this nation for the  
future.

You cannot oppress a man who  
draws the rewards of his toil straight  
from nature's treasure vaults—gets it  
from the land itself—land which he  
owns—land on which no money lender  
holds a mortgage—provided, always,  
that that man has learned to co-  
operate with his fellow men of the same  
class, to do for themselves the things  
which it is beyond the power of the  
individual man to do for himself—the  
things which require the combined  
and co-operative effort of many men  
to accomplish.

## THE PHILOSOPHY OF RUSKIN.

The broad solution of our social  
problems which I am presenting to  
you contemplates the creation of con-  
ditions in this country under which  
we will carry into practical effect the  
sound philosophy of Ruskin when he  
said:

"But since we live in an epoch of  
change and too, probably, of revolu-  
tion, and thoughts which are not to  
be put aside are in the minds of all  
men capable of thought, I am obliged  
to affirm the one principle which can  
and in the end will close all epochs  
of revolution—that each man shall  
possess the ground he can use, and no  
more."

It contemplates as a part of our  
public school system that every boy  
should be trained so that he will know  
how to till the land for a livelihood.  
It contemplates that the rush to the  
cities shall be stopped by the better-  
ment of all the conditions of rural life  
—good roads, near-by neighbors, rural  
telephones, net works of electric rail-  
ways, rural free delivery, thickly  
settled communities and towns and  
villages in close proximity to every  
farm home, so that every farmer may  
enjoy as well as the city dweller the  
advantages of schools and churches  
and libraries and gymnasiums, and  
where art and music may be studied  
for enjoyment in the home as well as  
in the cities.

It contemplates that wherever the  
thing to be done for the benefit of  
such a community requires the effort  
of more than one man, that those who  
require to have the thing done for  
them, whatever it may be, shall com-  
bine together and do it for themselves,  
provided it is within reach of the  
united and co-operative energy and  
capital of the aggregated number of  
individuals who require to have the  
thing done for them.

In this category are creameries,

laundries, rural telephones, associa-

tions for the co-operative purchase of

supplies, associations for the sale or

disposition of the products of the soil,

and many other associations which I

might mention for mutual economy,

mutual benefit or mutual protection.

In sections where irrigation is

necessary, co-operative canal systems

and irrigation works come within this

category; and in many parts of the

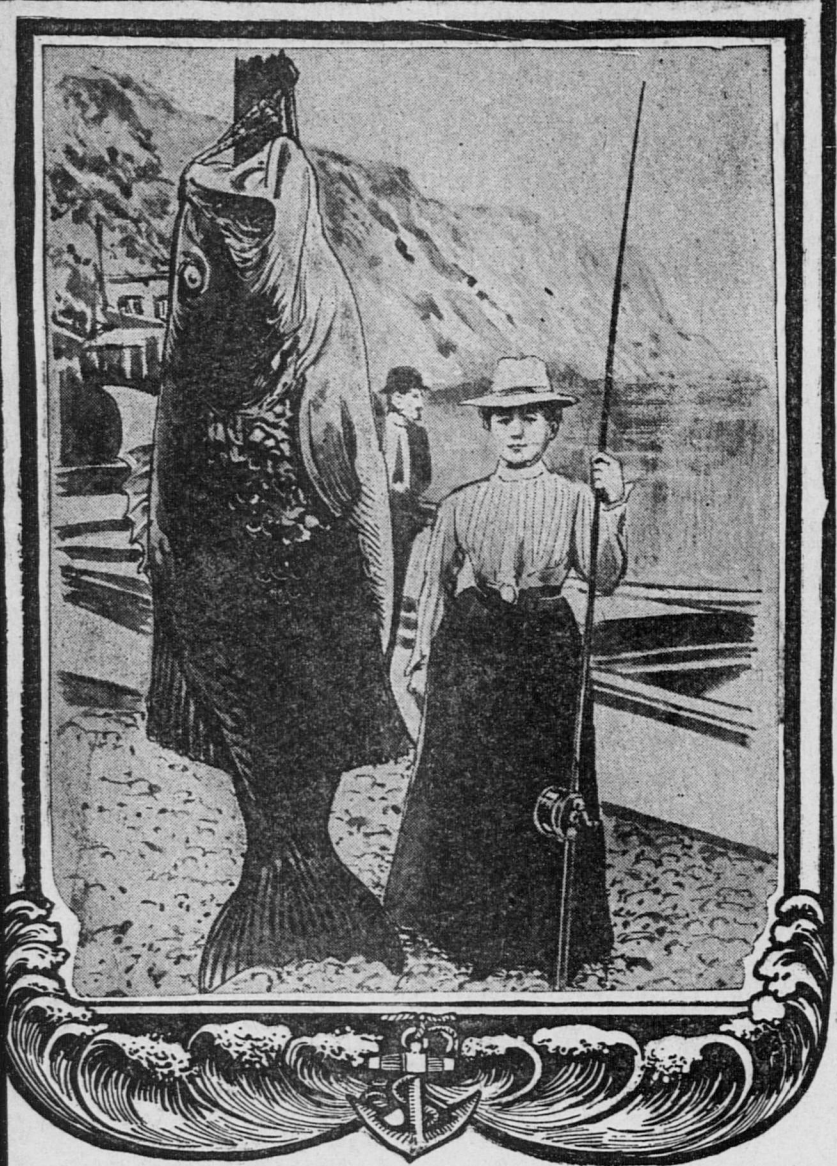
country where irrigation is not now

generally supposed to be necessary,

co-operative pumping plants might be

established among farmers for the

irrigation of lands which they could



GIANT JEWFISH CAUGHT BY MRS. BARRETT.

fishermen who are never satisfied  
less the fish are always on the line.  
so happened that I found pleasure  
the mere anticipation; and we sat  
ent for half an hour, I holding the  
robbing line that the ebbing tide  
played upon as the string of a musical  
instrument. \* \* \* I glanced at my  
companion, and was wondering if in  
his veins ran the blood of the Aztecs  
of the Indians whom Cabrillo and  
others found here centuries ago when  
Santa Catalina was an empire in it-  
self and owned by them, when sud-  
denly I became aware that the ten-  
on of the line I held had increased  
a steady pull; then came a jerk that  
tried my hand into the water.

"Jewfish, sure!" whispered Joe,  
rakened from his reverie by my ex-  
clamation, "Slack!"

"I paid out the line, while he seized  
the anchor-line and made ready to  
pull up.

"Give him 10 feet, and then hook!"  
were my orders.



in that way cultivate more intensively, and obtain a much larger yield and profit per acre than by dry farming.

#### CORPORATIONS SUBJECT TO PUBLIC CONTROL.

When you go beyond this field of co-operation, you reach a field which is now largely occupied by large corporations, which are exercising a public use and for that reason subject to public control.

I believe that eventually the public ownership of all public utilities is inevitable in this country; but I am not a believer in the theory that we are ready to-day for municipal ownership in all our cities or for the government ownership of all our railroads.

Municipal ownership without municipal integrity may be a greater evil than corporate ownership, "and the last condition of that man be worse than the first."

I believe that political honesty must come before public ownership, and that the only way we will ever get political honesty is to restore the great majority of our people to the land, where they will live close to nature, and learn the obligations of man to his fellow men, and the imperative need of public integrity, by learning to unite together to do things for themselves.

#### HONESTY THE CORNERSTONE OF CO-OPERATION.

Man is the product of his environment. Man will be what he is trained to be. And co-operation will train men to be honest with each other and with the public, because honesty and integrity in the discharge of obligations to one's fellow men is the corner stone of co-operation.

Without it co-operation is a house built upon the sands.

With such integrity, co-operation is a house built upon the eternal rocks as a foundation.

And so it is that your movement for the formation of farmers' associations, in order that you may transact for yourself the business of selling your own soil products, is but a single thread in the great cable of co-operation which will finally warp our ship of state off the rocks, and draw it to a safe anchorage.

The profits that you will make for yourself in the formation of these co-operative associations, and their management, is the least of the reasons which should impel you onward in the movement.

#### A CRISIS IN OUR HISTORY.

We have reached a crisis in our country's history.

It is a crisis threatening greater danger than when the cloud of disunion swept up from the south and the nation was drenched in the blood of a civil war.

The cancer of corruption following in the wake of great wealth is eating out the vitals of our country.

I have shown you that there is but one cure, and it is to men of your class that we must look for this cure.

In training yourselves to co-operate together to do things for yourselves that one man cannot do for himself, you are engaged in carrying out a patriotic purpose just as noble as though you had enlisted as a soldier to shoulder your arms and march to the front and lay down your life, if need be, in repelling the army of a foreign invader.

We are spending millions for forts and navies and to maintain an army to protect ourselves against the other nations of the earth.

Our greatest danger is not from foreign nations. It is in our midst. It is at the very heart of our political and social life.

And you who are here to-day are pioneers in the great campaign which will result in overthrowing the cohorts of corruption which will otherwise destroy us.

#### OPPOSITION A STIMULANT.

I have been told that your movement meets with opposition. Those who oppose it are most unwise. It is the lesson of all periods of the history of our race that reform movements, movements for the betterment of mankind, even movements which merely purport to be for human betterment, and are of questionable character, have been strengthened and built up and perpetuated by opposition and persecution.

No greater stimulus to the growth of your movement could exist than to have it systematically opposed. Such opposition rouses the combativeness and aggressiveness which is in every man's being, stimulates him to greater effort, and encourages him to persevere until obstacles have been overcome which would otherwise have caused failure.

#### STRENGTH COMES FROM STRUGGLE.

It is another law of nature that strength comes from strenuous struggle. The strong arm is the arm that is used. The strong mind is the mind that thinks. The strong man is the man who has developed every fibre of his physical vigor by use. The strong races of the earth are those which have survived oppression and overcome great obstacles in their development.

Be not discouraged by any condition that may confront you.

Be not discouraged even by temporary failure. It is the history of all movements that failure must at times be a part of their record.

But as the wise saying has it: "Failures are but the pillars of success."

#### ILLUSTRATIONS OF SUCCESSFUL CO-OPERATION.

What others have done, you can do. If you want successful illustrations of co-operation among producers, go to California and study the workings of the associations which have been formed there among the fruit growers for the marketing of their product.

And the road to their success was paved with many failures. At first it seemed as though there were more failures than successes.

But they persevered. They were forced to swim or drown. They had to learn to market their own products or have their industries destroyed.

And they learned.

And so will you learn, if you will persevere and be loyal to your fellows and to your movement.

If you want other illustrations of successful co-operation, go among the co-operative creameries of Wisconsin or Michigan, or go among the co-operative canal companies of California or Colorado or Montana.

If you want instances of gigantic success in co-operation, go to England

to Ireland and to Belgium and to Denmark and find it there.

#### CO-OPERATIVE STORES IN ENGLAND.

The growth of the co-operative stores in England has been something marvelous. Starting with practically nothing in the way of capital, in a comparatively few years they have built up a business aggregating millions of dollars a year.

But they began right.

They began at the small end. They began with the acorn and they gradually developed the tree until it has become a great strong oak.

If they had begun at the big end, and subscribed a capital stock as large as their present capital, and gone out into the highways and byways to hire men to transact their business, forming a great organization in which no man was trained to his duties, they would have failed hopelessly and miserably failed.

And so would any great business enterprise started in that way.

Co-operation can be no exception to the law of evolution.

You must begin with the seed and let it grow gradually, as they did in England with their co-operative stores.

#### THE MAKING OF MEN.

The great central thought which should be the pillar of fire by night and the pillar of cloud by day to lead the American people out of the wilderness of the corruptions and dangers of accumulated and aggregated wealth should be a great public movement in the line of "making men" rather than "making money."

Our government is upheld upon the shoulders of its own people.

And as our citizenship is maintained at a high standard of moral and physical strength on the part of our men and our women, just to that extent will the strength of our nation be maintained.

If we would be sure of this, we must keep our young men from flocking to the cities.

The way to do it is to train them through a system of education which will equip them to solve the problems of the country, and plant the idea in their minds that the country after all offers a greater stimulus for mental activity than the city.

#### PROBLEMS OF THE COUNTRY.

The most attractive problems of this generation are in the country. The building of good roads, the building of better farm homes, the engineering problems of the farm, the application of power to the needs of the farm and the farm home, the lessening of domestic burdens through better domestic arrangements, the construction of rural electric railways and rural telephones and farm irrigation systems and the application of machinery to all the uses of the farm, offer a field for effort and invention and the application of energy to the farmer's boy which no city can offer to him, provided he has had the opportunities of education to qualify him to solve these problems.

There should be in every county in this country a school where every farmer's boy could, without going any farther from home than the county seat, learn to do all the things which I have mentioned.

#### AGRICULTURE AND MANUAL TRAINING.

We have schools where a part of this training may be obtained. The Throop Polytechnic Institute at Pasadena, California, and the Stout Manual Training School at Menominee, Wisconsin, are of this class. But, coupled with them should be the agricultural training which a boy gets at the Doylestown National Farm School, or in part at the summer school of the Wisconsin State University at Madison.

And every girl should have an equal opportunity to fit herself for her duties as the mistress of a farm home.

Out of such homes will come a generation of strong, conservative and intelligent men who will solve the great problems of this people, and will solve them so gradually and steadily that no radical methods will ever need to be adopted.

They will put out of business the politician who wants to ride in blood up to his bridle bits, like an erstwhile governor of Colorado, or the present-day politician who seeks to ride into public office on a wave of prejudice and champion the people's rights with his voice, while his hand, like as not, is in the pocket of some corporation.

"Put not your faith in princes"—nor in politicians.

"The Lord helps those who help themselves."

So long as the people depend for relief upon politics, just that long will they be disappointed.

#### THE LARK IN THE MEADOW.

When they learn the lesson of the fable of the lark in the meadow, and go to work to do things for themselves, talk politics less, and train themselves to do things by co-operation more, they will be surprised at the progress they will make in the right direction.

Politics, and a dependence on the part of the people upon politics, are the hope and the salvation of the corruptionists and the trusts, and of every combination of capital which lives by skimming the cream from the industries of the people.

If you want the cream yourself you must do your own skimming.

You must not imagine for moment that what I have advocated is a mere theory. It is far more than that. It is a broad highway leading us out of the social and political bog in which we have been mired down.

There are instances here and there all over this country where the seed has been planted and is thrifflily growing.

#### INDICATIONS OF THE MOVEMENT.

You see the movement at work in the increased interest in country life, in nature study in the school, in the establishment of such institutions as the Doylestown Farm Training School in Pennsylvania; in the Pingree potato patch idea; and the vacant lot farm associations which are working it out in many cities.

You see it in the school gardens which are being established in so many places and in the increased interest in agricultural training as a part of our public school system.

You see it in the great upbuilding of the Department of Agriculture as one of the component parts of our national government, and in the work

#### RED RUM.

##### A Temperance Lesson.

(Copyrighted by "Success.")

We were standing at the counter of a sumptuous barroom in San Antonio where Barclay and the two Englishmen in the party had met by appointment. Barclay had a ranch to sell which the Englishmen, two heavy-set, red-faced, high booted fellows were about to purchase. I had acted as broker in the transaction and was well pleased with the price settled upon and anxious that no "hitch" occur to delay the immediate closing of the bargain.

The bar-tender put out four glasses and a bottle of liquor in anticipation of our order and the two Englishmen and myself poured a good "three fingers" into our glasses, but Barclay hesitated a moment and then said, "I think I'll take sarsaparilla."

The Englishmen glanced at each other significantly. "We're not buying soft drinks today, partner," said one.

Barclay hesitatingly poured out a good sized drink and raised it to his lips and turned toward the Englishmen who smiled their approval.

A strange thing then occurred. Barclay took off his hat and looked into the crown of it for a minute and then set the untouched liquor on the bar again. "Gentlemen," he said, "You'll have to excuse me, but I cannot drink liquor." Todd, one of the Englishmen, banged his fist down on the bar and exclaimed:—"If you can't drink with us, you can't trade with us—that's all."

Barclay turned to him, his face very white, and said slowly:—"Then the deal is off gentlemen."

Presently Barclay said, "I'll admit I should like to trade with you, gentlemen, but the trade can go to the devil if I have to drink whiskey in order to make it. I will tell you why I can't drink liquor if you will listen a moment. You may think it took courage to refuse to drink, but I tell you it would have taken more courage to have accepted it." He drew a newspaper clipping from his pocket book and laid it down where we could all see it. "That's exhibit No. 1," he remarked.

For a moment we started in amazement at the great black letters which spelled the word GUILTY. The article following said that John Barclay was convicted of murder in the first degree, but that sentence was postponed through respect to the prisoner's mother who dropped dead in the courtroom upon hearing the verdict.

"That's nice stuff for a man to read about himself, eh?" said Barclay, with



MY ANGEL MOTHER CAME TO COMFORT ME.

a feeble smile. He folded the slip, put it back in his pocket-book and produced another which read "Barclay to be hanged on the twenty-first instant."

"Gentlemen," he said, "the immediate cause of those two notices was murder. The prime cause was—well, what is 'murder' spelled backward?" Without waiting for an answer he traced the letters of the word with his pencil in the order suggested: "RED RUM."

An embarrassed silence followed. "Gentlemen, the rum that I drank murdered my mother. At that time," continued Barclay, "my mother and I were living in a boarding house kept by an old maid of uncertain means and temper. I had just returned from a cattle-trading trip and was regaling 'the boys' with a little up-country gossip and some hot rum. I remember it was eleven o'clock at night. The whole scene comes back to me now: the hot rum-and-water laden air; the great stove, red with rage and energy. There my remembrance of the scene ends.

that department is doing to stimulate an interest in agriculture and the prosperity of those engaged in it.

You see it in the awakening interest in co-operation everywhere, in the co-operative associations that are being formed, in the rapid growth of co-operative creameries and co-operative producers' associations of all kinds.

#### TRIUMPH OF THE RURAL LIFE.

And the one thing which will make it more easily possible, which will tend the most to draw the city dweller to the country and relieve the lonesomeness and isolation of the farm life, are the good roads, for which a great movement is now gathering force, and the electric railway systems which are threading the rural districts in every thickly settled farming section of our country.

All these are forerunners of the final triumph of the rural life and of a new era in this country when "Men-making" and not "Money making" will be our national slogan.

"A time like this demands strong men. Great hearts, true faith and ready hands; Men whom the lust of office does not kill. Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy. Men who possess opinion and a will. Men who have honor, men who will not lie.

Men who can stand before a demagogue. And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking. Tall men sun-crowned, who live above the fog. In public duty and in private thinking."



If he will not sell Arbuckle's ARIOSA write to us. We will supply you direct. You will get greater value for your money—a better pound of coffee—full weight—than he can sell you under any other name. He cannot sell Arbuckle's ARIOSA loose, by the pound out of a bin or bag, because we supply it only in sealed packages that you can identify every time, which protect the coffee from the dust and impurities that loose coffee absorbs—and insure full weight. Coffee exposed to the air loses its flavor, strength and purity. You cannot tell where it came from—neither can the grocer—he may think he knows—but he doesn't, and all you can ever know is the price ticket. It is worth remembering that outward appearance is no indication of "cup" quality.

Grocers as a rule are honest, trustworthy men who would not consciously mislead you. Whenever one of them advises you to take loose grocery store

When I awoke I was horrified to find myself in a prison cell. The jailer stood at the door and cautioned, "Remember anything you say may be used against you." A great dread sat, like a lump of ice, on my heart. I begged him to explain. Anything but that awful suspense. Then he told me I had murdered Miss C., the old landlady.

"My trial was set down for a date about a month off and my angel mother secured the best and ablest counsel to defend me; but, best of all, she came to me in my agony and put her hand on my forehead, and then kissed me and told me that she believed me innocent. How she could logically do it, with evidence enough against me to damn an angel, I don't know, but she did it with her woman's heart, and her woman's heart broke when, at length, the jury told her she had been mistaken."

"Gentlemen," resumed Barclay, after a pause, "I used to believe all lawyers rascals until that time. But the way that man worked for me was nothing short of sublime. He labored with me day in and day out, morning, noon, and night, striving by all means known to philosophy, science and practice, to recover from the sensitive plates of my memory the picture printed on them by a rum-enfeebled spirit between the hours of eleven P. M. and two A. M. on the night of the murder. But it was of no use. Evidently the films of memory had been temporarily desensitized by the stupefying influence of the alcohol. Anyway, nothing could bring the dreaded pictures of that awful period to the surface.

"I shall not bore you with the harrowing details of the trial. It was shown, however, that I had been discovered in Miss C's room. I was on the floor in a drunken sleep when the officers arrived, and was completely dressed, even to my overcoat and hat. Near my right hand, as if I had but recently relaxed my hold upon it, lay my pistol. One of the cartridges had been discharged and the bullet found in Miss C's body fitted the empty shell.

"My lawyer used to come to my cell and implore me to use every trick and device that I knew to bring back the chain of events of that fateful night, but I could only gaze at him stupidly. So far I could go, but no further. At a certain point the cloud of oblivion would drop before my mind, and I could not penetrate it. I thought that by thinking with great rapidity, and running with exact sequence along the chain of occurrences leading up to a certain hour, the mental momentum thus acquired might carry me through into the realms of my mental darkness. But it was without avail. You can drive a horse at a furious rate right up to the brink of a lake, but there he will stop, and not budge an inch further; and the blackness of the lake in front of him is no blacker than the blackness of that hell-born period of five or six hours of oblivion that confronted me. O, the helplessness of it all. I used to sit and watch my lawyer fight against such overwhelming odds that the admiration I felt for his skill would, at times, so absorb me that I felt the part I was taking in the awful tragedy.

"To make a long story short, the case finally went to the jury. You have seen the newspaper clippings. The verdict killed my mother who had never once left my side during the trial, except at night, and then only to resume her place the first thing in the morning. She had been hoping against hope. When mother dropped dead, I offered a silent prayer of gratitude that she had not lived to witness the last act.

"On the morning of the twenty-first, as the clipping says, I was brought before the judge, an old friend of my father, and sentenced to be hanged by the neck until dead. Gentlemen, there's an experience not many ever had and lived to tell of it. Words are but feeble when one tries to describe it.

"Talk about timely rescues in the dramas—all nicely planned to occur with the regularity of clockwork—why they actually had that awful black cap drawn over my face, and the noose adjusted before the governor's 'stay' arrived. I heard a commotion in the crowd and wondered rather impatiently what the delay was about. Then hands removed the cap and noose, and I was led back to my cell. When I reached my cell and sat upon my bed, I couldn't realize what had occurred, and pinched myself to see whether I

coffee, instead of Arbuckle's ARIOSA, he doubtless believes he is doing you a favor, whereas he is really depriving you of the most wholesome and delicious beverage that you can buy, something better than anything else he can sell you for the price. The sales of Arbuckle's ARIOSA Coffee exceed the sales of all other package coffees in the United States combined, and the business of Arbuckle Bros. exceeds that of the four next largest concerns in the world, simply because the public actually receives better coffee for their money in Arbuckle's ARIOSA than they can buy in any other way.

Arbuckle's ARIOSA Coffee is good to drink—it quenches the thirst and tastes good. Most people need it. It aids digestion, increases the power and ambition to work and it makes one feel like doing things—no after depression. United States soldiers drink more coffee than the soldiers of any other nation.

were really there, or my spirit had come back to haunt the place.

"Presently the head jailer came to me and told me that a fire had taken place in the neighborhood the night before, in which two strange men were so badly burned that death was but a matter of hours with them. One of the men, when he was told that he could not live, sent for the minister and confessed to having committed the murder I had been convicted of. His story, which was subsequently confirmed by the other burglar, was, substantially, that they had come to our town in quest of proper prey. They had learned that Miss C had many well-to-do boarders in her house, some of whom carried money with them in large amounts, and they had determined to rob the house. The hour was late, and the night very tempestuous and black, the very elements seeming to favor the wicked purpose of those men. Their plan was to go to Miss C's room and secure the keys of the house, after which they could loot at leisure. Accidentally, however, they awakened the landlady, who immediately set up such an unearthly screaming that it was found necessary to despatch her without more ado. One shot was enough for the dastardly purpose, and the poor old creature, who had never done any other harm than to ask for her just dues, went quickly 'over the river.' The robbers then paused for a moment to ascertain if anyone in the house had been aroused by the shot. Concluding finally that the storm had drowned the report of the pistol, they determined to leave at once, as the murder had so unnerved them that they had no thought of theft, but cared only to get away. As they were going out, however, they discovered a man lying in the hall at the landing, near Miss C's door, in a drunken stupor. Then it occurred to them to drag the man noiselessly into her room, and leave him there with a pistol on the floor near his hand. Their motive in doing this was to divert suspicion from themselves, as they were strangers in the place. When they discovered that I had a pistol in my pocket similar to their own, they exchanged cartridges; hence the empty shell in mine.

"Gentlemen, that is my story."

Presently he said:

"I know there's one question you all want to ask. You want to know what I've got in my hat that had such a startling effect upon me. I will tell you what it is.—It's a picture.—It's not that of mother, nor my sweetheart, but,—and he held his hat with the inside turned toward us.

There was a picture there, one that caused us all to shudder. It was the picture of a gallows.

Todd extended his hand.

"The deal is on," he said.

#### Didn't Keep the Appointment.

A young American student at Prague fell deeply in love with a pretty German girl and sent her a note proposing a place of meeting. He wrote: "That my darling may make no mistake, remember, I will wear a light pair of trousers and a dark cutaway coat. In my right hand I will carry a cane and in the left a cigar. Yours ever, Jake." The girl's father got hold of the note and sent this answer:

"Dot mine future son make no mistake, I will be drenched in mine shirt sleeves. I will wear in mine right hand a club, and in mine left hand I will grasp a six-shooter. You will recognize me by de vay I bats you on de heat a goaple time twice mit mine club. Valt for me at de corner, as I have somedings important to inform you mit. Your frent, Heinrich Muller."

Query—Did the young man keep the appointment?

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# The Professor and the Lion.

By J. Sackville Martin.

Bravery, Doctor, said my friend the bird officer, isn't such a simple thing as you think it. One man is brave in the way, and another in a different one. Often enough, that which is called bravery is nothing more than custom. You wouldn't go up on the fore-royal in half a gale to reef sail, would you? Not you! You'd be afraid. Well, you might think me a brave man because I would. But then I'd be afraid to cut a chap's leg off, and you wouldn't.

That was what old Captain Hoskins, whom I used to sail with, could never understand. If a man was a bit nervous about the sea, he used to look down on him as all sorts of a coward. But there came a day when he learned better.

It happened when I was with him on a three-masted sailing-ship, the *row*. We lay at Singapore, alongside Tanjong Pagar wharf, loading with a general cargo for Liverpool. The principal object in that cargo was a lion that we were shipping for London. It lay in a strong cage of wood and iron, with a door in the front through which it could be fed. It was a fine big brute, and every time stretched itself you could see the muscles slipping over its sides and the wicked-looking claws peeping out of the pads of its feet in a way that made you very thankful for the bars.

We had a passenger or two, one of whom was a young girl who went by the name of Hilda Sandford. Directly the old man set eyes on her trim figure and her wealth of golden hair, he was ruck all of a heap, so to speak, and I could see that he was promising himself a mighty pleasant voyage.

The other passenger was a strange, an, wiry man, who wore gold eyeglasses, and kept peering about the ship in a most uncomfortable way. He gave his name as Professor Hay, though we didn't find out what he possessed until later.

An hour or two before we started I saw Mr. Hay came up to the old man and began asking him a lot of questions.

"Captain," he said nervously, "I hope I shall have a quiet passage."

"I don't see why we shouldn't," said Hoskins genially.

Mr. Hay looked up at the sky.

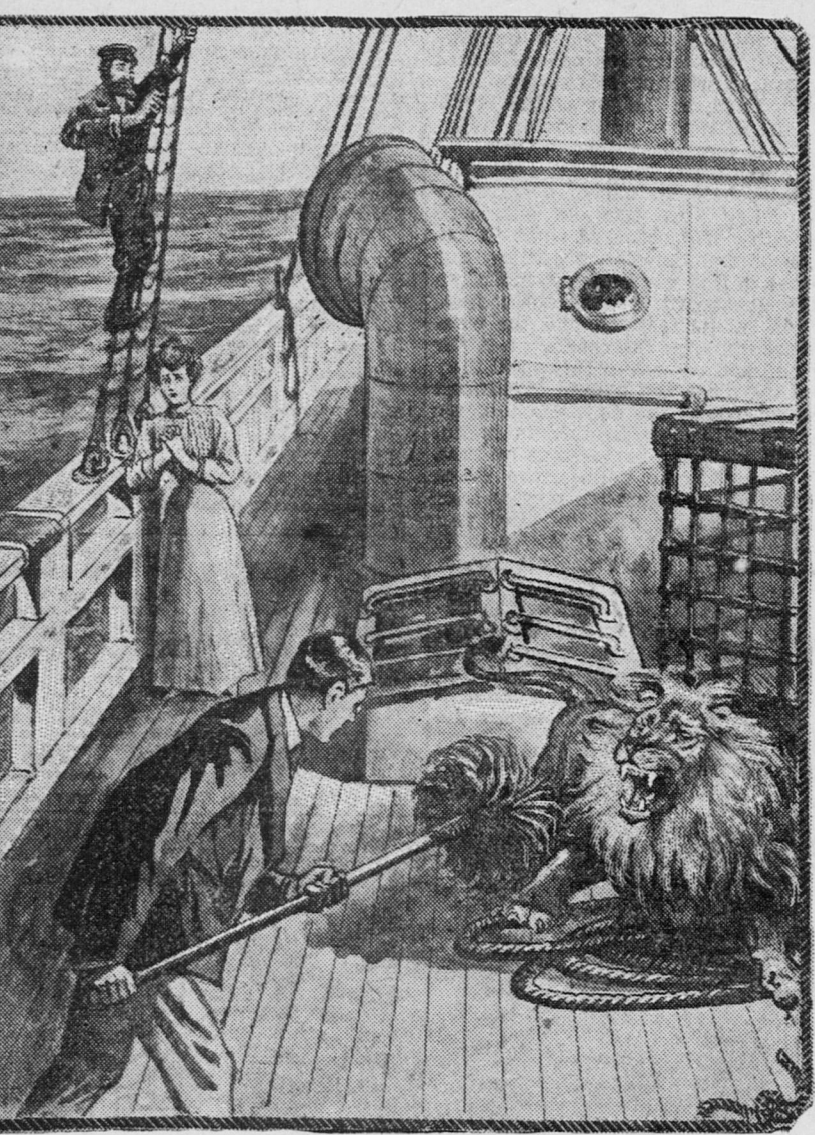
"There seems to be a good deal of wind about," he said.

"Pretty fair," said Hoskins. "That's hat's going to take us home. Not a single steamer, we can't do without."

"You're sure it's quite safe?" asked Mr. Hay.

"Safe!" says the old man, getting on his high horse, "safe! I'm sailing this ship."

The Professor smiled apologetically. You will excuse me, Captain," he said, "I did not mean any offence. The fact is I am constitutionally nervous."



"PUSHED AT THE LION, LOOKING IT STRAIGHT BETWEEN THE EYS."

us on ship-board. It is a feeling that have never been able to overcome. The "old man" looked at him with a sort of good-natured contempt.

"You've no call to be alarmed," he said; "we'll take you to England safe enough."

The Professor smiled again and walked off into the waist, where we had fixed up the lion's cage. It seemed to have a sort of attraction for him, for he stood before it for at least a quarter of an hour. Hoskins looked after him, and then turned to Miss Sandford, who was sitting near.

"Nice sort of chap to have on a ship," he said. "A man like that ought to stick to dry land."

"Well, you know, I have a fellow-feeling for him, Captain," she answered. "I'm afraid of the sea myself."

"Ah," he said, "but you're a woman, you see. A bit of fear is all right in a woman. It's natural to them. But with a man it's different. A man ought to be afraid of nothing."

"And are you not afraid of anything, Captain?" she asked.

"Not I," said Hoskins. "You can have the biggest storm ever hatched by the China Sea and I'll thank you for it. It brings out all the good in a man."

"It must be nice to be so brave," he exclaimed.

"Oh, it's all right when you're used

weather, I'll show you the sort of man I am. I should love a bit of danger for your sake."

About a week later, the girl was sitting on the poop-deck, reading a book. The "old man" was marching up and down with a quarter-deck trot, casting glances at her and thinking how pretty she was, when suddenly he uttered a howl that would have frightened an elephant and sprang into the port mizzen rigging. I was near at the time, and I looked at him, wondering whether he had gone mad. Then I saw what he had seen, and I went up to the starboard mizzen shrouds as quickly as he had gone up the port ones. The girl raised her head and looked up at the Captain and he gaped down at her and tried to shout. But for some time he could only make faces.

"Look! look!" he yelled at last, "come up the rigging!" The lion is loose!"

She sprang to her feet and looked about her. Not four yards away from her the lion was playing with a coil of rope, the terrible claws alternately exposing and sheathing themselves. The creature was paying no sort of attention to the girl at the moment, but of course it might take it into its head to spring on her at any instant. As she stood, she was cornered between the stern of the ship and the cabin door. There was nothing to be done but to climb up the rigging.

She tried, but the first step was too high, and she could not manage it; when she realized that, I thought she was going to faint.

Hoskins was just going down to give her a hand, but at that moment the lion looked up and saw him, and lashing its tail gave a muffled roar. The "old man" skirted where he was then, and sort of shivered all over like a jelly. As for the girl, she moaned despairingly, and gave herself up for lost. Just then—out of the cabin came Professor Hay.

He took one look around and saw the lion. Then he picked up a broom that someone who had been washing decks had left leaning against the deck-house, and pushed at the lion with it, looking it straight between the eyes. He kept walking forward, pushing the beast gently before him right into the waist and back into its cage, in spite of several ugly snarls. When he had it safely fastened in, he came astern again, looking not the least bit excited or worried, and put the broom carefully back in its place. The girl was looking hard at him, and her eyes were shining; but he didn't seem to be aware of it. Captain Hoskins had come down the rigging and was looking a trifle ashamed of himself. He hadn't known it was so easy to push lions into their cage with a broom. After a bit he spoke up.

"That was a fine bit of work, Sir," he said. "If I hadn't seen it, I couldn't have believed it."

"Oh, it's nothing," said the Professor. "It was my business. I have tamed wild animals."

After that he seemed to dismiss the whole subject from his mind, and went down into the cabin. But I saw him, later in the evening, talking to that girl, and he must have had something important to say to her, for when the "old man" met her next morning and began making excuses for himself, she cut him short.

"Captain Hoskins," she said, "do you remember advising me to marry a brave man?"

"I do," said Hoskins, a bit puzzled.

"Well," she said softly, "he asked me yesterday; and I'm going to take your advice."

All of which shows you, Doctor, that bravery is very much a matter of custom. As for poor old Hoskins, we had mill-pond weather the whole way home, and he hadn't even a chance to show himself.—Sketch.

## LOVE AND ADVENTURE.

THE THEME OF THE STIRRING SERIAL STORY BY SIR CONAN DOYLE, CREATOR OF SHERLOCK HOLMES.

This Exceptional Story, Highly Illustrated, Will Start in the Next Issue of This Magazine Section—Be Sure of Your Subscription, so as Not to Miss the First Chapters.

We have arranged for the publication in 15 issues, of the thrilling story of love and adventure, "The White Company," by Sir A. Conan Doyle, author of *Micah Clarke*, *The Study in Scarlet*, *Sign of the Four*, and the Shorter Sherlock Holmes Detective Stories.

"The White Company," to write which Mr. Doyle read 123 contemporary books, is a tale of the battles of England's Knight Errants, her redoubtable men-at-arms and her wondrous long-bowmen, during the period when all France was harried by the famous Black Prince. In those times, when gunpowder was just coming to be used in a crude form, the English long-bowman could send his gray goose shaft, with deadly effect, a distance of 420 yards, or practically a quarter of a mile. The bows were made of yew, tough and springy, and the arrows were of ash, long, and feathered and straight.

"So we toast all together  
To the gray goose feather  
And the land where the gray goose flew."

The White Company is the sequel to Mr. Doyle's great story, *Sir Nigel*, for which he received Twenty-five Thousand Dollars.

In presenting the revised "White Company" we are offering our many readers one of the most stirring and powerful stories written by any modern author.

A Russian does not become of age until he is twenty-six.

At the recent Grecian athletic games, the Russians made a particularly poor showing in the sprinting or running contests, notwithstanding their extensive Manchurian training.

The Washington Post says that that German stable hand who was imprisoned for three weeks for swearing at one of the Kaiser's horses "will hereafter curb and bridle his temper a bit." Should think he would.

It is now stated that the Japanese General Kuroki is none other than Sir Hector MacDonald, who mysteriously disappeared or died some years ago in India. The story is ridiculed in Russian circles, as these people say they know many of them personally, that Kuroki fought like anything but a dead one.

## SEASONABLE FADS.

Unique and Striking Designs in Hair Ornaments, Hat Pins and Necklaces.

This year has its share of fads and frills quite as much as any that are past and these are used with no small degree of art and precision. One might almost think that the days of barbarism had returned so wide and fervid is the craze for beads, buckles and bracelets, were it not for the fact that each article which is donned gains that distinction by reason of its harmony or contrast. Color plays a great part in the present sartorial drama and the fashionable woman is always seeking for effect in its use. Beads in the form of necklaces are worn in all colors and they are used to further accentuate some color tone in the costume. The necklace worn with the lingerie blouse is often chosen to match the hat and gloves, or to offer a becoming note of contrast to a monotone ensemble. A girl of to-day does not own one necklace but a dozen, some of them expensive but the majority costing from \$2 to \$5 each. Some very beautiful shades of green and amethyst are seen in these beads, while amber is returned to favor with a vengeance.

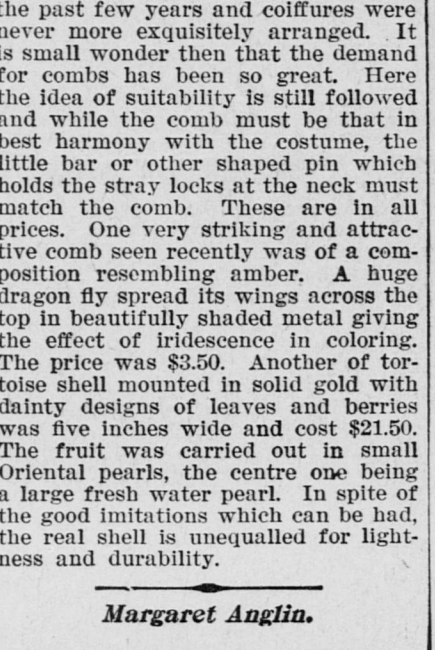
Among the prettiest necklaces recently seen are those of shell from Honolulu with coloring of wondrous beauty. They come in all of the pastel shades, while the blue-grays, greens, pale yellows and old rose are beautifully combined. The shells are very small and alive with color. The necklaces are often long enough to wind several times about the neck.

Hatpins, too, are causing considerable interest this year, appearing in all manner of fantastic shapes and in rare colorings. The same idea of harmony is adhered to with these quite as much as in the choice of a necklace. Those pins with heads of amber are considered especially smart with black hats as well as those of tan and brown, while almost every fashionable color may be matched in hatpins of crystal or other persuasion. Some very dainty heads of Dresden china are hand painted and tinted with the delicate colors for wear with the white and flower hats.

Carrying out this idea of artistic adornment are the flowers of soft satin ribbon which trim many dainty frocks and hats. The gloss of the ribbon as well as its softness and exquisite shadings give to the blossoms of ribbon a rare beauty which is seldom seen in those of silk or velvet. Rare little bunches of violets or wild roses made of satin ribbon are frequently worn as bodice decoration instead of the real flowers, and while they prove an excellent suggestion of the flowers themselves, they have the added charm of not crushing and of being always fresh. A lady of fashion recently sailing for Europe carried several beautiful little corsage bouquets of this kind.

There has been a greater demand for fancy combs and hair ornaments this year than for sometime past. Head dressing has reached its height during the past few years and coiffures were never more exquisitely arranged. It is small wonder then that the demand for combs has been so great. Here the idea of suitability is still followed and while the comb must be that in best harmony with the costume, the little bar or other shaped pin which holds the stray locks at the neck must match the comb. These are in all prices. One very striking and attractive comb seen recently was of a composition resembling amber. A huge dragon fly spread its wings across the top in beautifully shaded metal giving the effect of iridescence in coloring. The price was \$3.50. Another of tortoise shell mounted in solid gold with dainty designs of leaves and berries was five inches wide and cost \$21.50. The fruit was carried out in small Oriental pearls, the centre one being a large fresh water pearl. In spite of the good imitations which can be had, the real shell is unequalled for lightness and durability.

Margaret Anglin.



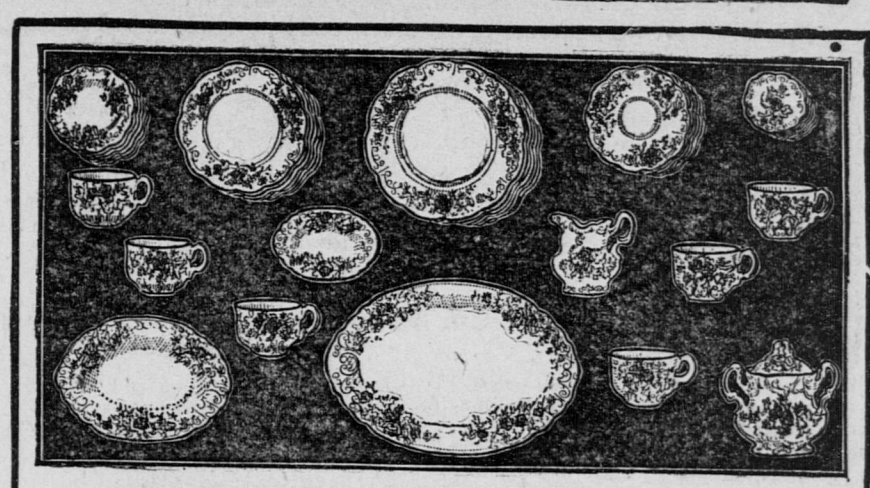
Margaret Anglin, who refused to proceed with the third act of William Vaughn Moody's play until he signed a document giving her the exclusive American, English and Australian rights to it, was born in the Canadian House of Parliament twenty-five years ago. That her birthplace was unusual resulted from the fact that her father, Timothy Anglin, was Speaker of the Canadian House and her mother was there during a session.

Miss Anglin has been on the stage ten years, her first important engagement being with James O'Neill, with whom she played *Mercedes* in "Monte Cristo." In Mansfield's production of the famous "Cyrano de Bergerac" she had the part of Roxanne, and later was star in the Empire Theatre Stock Company of New York. For two years she has been at the head of her own company, and has achieved marked success in "Zira."

The Muck Rake writers are said to be going after the fertilizer trust; probably not, however, tooth and nail.

It is announced that the pump trust will increase its capital stock by some eight million dollars. We refrain from making the usual watery remarks which might be suggested in this connection.

Friends of Secretary Taft admit that a man constructed on his generous plan of architecture has a small chance of escape from an enthusiastic Presidential bee takes a notion to get after him in earnest.



## THIS MAGNIFICENT COTTAGE DINNER SET FREE.

Forty-two pieces of American China (semi-porcelain) given FREE for a small club of subscriptions. Six dinner plates, 6 plates, 8 cups and saucers, 8 fruit, 8 butter, a sugar bowl with lid, a cream pitcher, a vegetable dish and an olive dish, all of the best ware, decorated in five colors and gold. This is not a cheap "premium" set, but just such ware as you would buy at a first-class store. Freight paid to any point east of Denver.

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Our stylish and easy Forms give the legs perfect shape. The trousers hang straight and trim. Put on or off in a moment, impossible to detect, inexpensive, durable give style, finish and comfort. We send them on trial. Write for photo-illustrated book and proofs mailed free and sealed.

ALISON CO., Dept. H6, Buffalo, N. Y.

## PETTICOAT AND CORSET

**FREE FOR SELLING 2 DOZ. GOODS**

This Beautiful Petticoat is made of the best quality spun Taffeta, with a full 10-inch flounce, and extra ruffles set on. This garment is the latest style and made extra full, with tight fitting top. We give this petticoat free, together with the corset described, for selling only 24 of our handsome jewelry novelties at 10¢ each, which all your friends will buy to help you earn these beautiful presents. Send No Money, just name and we will send them to you by mail. When sold return \$2.40 collect—give style, finish and comfort. We will send you both skirt and corset the same day money is received. We have other articles in ladies' wear which you may earn if you do not desire the above.

Send name today and get started at once.

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We absolutely undersell our competitors because we do the largest watch business of any firm in America and ship thousands of watches every week. To prove our claims, we will send the watch you select C. O. D., subject to examination at your express office, without one cent deposit in advance.

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Send us this ad and write if you want Ladies' and Gents' Watches. We will send you the watch you select for FREE EXAMINATION and after you examine the watch with chain at your express office & find it equal to a \$21 Jewelled \$50.00 Gold Watch pay \$3.75 and express charges and they are yours.

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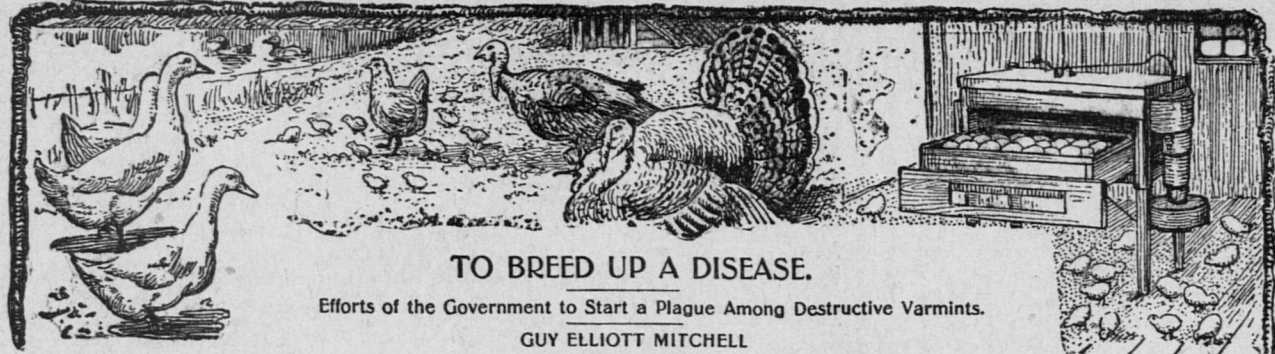
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## TO BREED UP A DISEASE.

Efforts of the Government to Start a Plague Among Destructive Varmints.

GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL

Did you ever see a rat or mouse or wild rabbit sick from what might be termed natural causes? Any one who can contribute such an animal to the Department of Agriculture will unwittingly confer a benefit of millions of dollars annually on this country. What the Department wants is a fatal and contagious malady, which it is working hard to get now, but up to date the work is merely promising, there having been no satisfactory result to record. So if any one has a hutch of rabbits swept off by a sudden and mysterious disease, or if he notices any swift and sudden mortality among the rats and mice in his locality, that may be the very thing the Department is looking for,

be bought by the pound and spread on bread. The contagious quality has not developed yet in any of the foreign cultures tried.

### THE RABBIT PEST.

The biological survey has been able to do a good deal in a practical way with the rabbit pest. Some time ago the forest service set up a howl of indignation. It had planted some hundred thousand young trees, nursery stock, in one of the California forest reserves, and the rabbits ate them up in about a week. Then it seeded several hundred acres with white pine to restore the land after a fire, and the rabbits cheerfully set to work, dug up all the seeds and ate them. But

### Egg Farms of California.

By T. F. McGREW.

Many years ago I assisted a friend in the loading of a car of poultry for California. This car was shipped from Central Ohio, and the fowls contained therein were very well selected from flocks of desirable varieties. The owner of this car crossed the continent in care of his birds and settled in Central California. Reports from there a few years later told a direful story of the impossibility of success in poultry-growing in California.

It is unnecessary to relate the many troubles experienced, except to say that the amateur in poultry at that time imagined that the birds would live and prosper in the California climate without proper shelter within houses during the cold, damp weather. A close study of these conditions has entirely eliminated all these mistakes, and to-day there is no place in the United States where there is an enthusiasm equal to that found throughout California with reference to this industry.

The construction of proper houses, the selecting of proper breeds and the proper caring for them has built up an enormous egg business through that section of the country.

In the neighborhood of Petaluma, more Leghorn fowls are probably kept for producing the white-shelled eggs for the California city markets than can be found within the same number of miles in any other place in the world. One enthusiastic visitor to that locality has made the statement that every acre in the fifty thousand acres visited contained a hundred Leghorns.

The climate of Southern California, the beauties of the scenery, the pleasure of fruit cultivation and the profitable growing of poultry have attracted many hundreds to that section to embark in these pursuits under pleasant conditions.

A Mr. Brownlow who purchased a few acres of ground in that locality ten years ago has built up for himself, with the assistance of his wife and children, a most profitable combination of poultry, fruit, bees and squabs, all of which thrive continually under the softer climates of that locality, enabling these people to produce broilers every month with a minimum amount of care and attention, the fruit and bees being a remarkable source of profit during the greater part of the year.

### PROTECTION AGAINST DAMP IMPORTANT.

The buildings used for poultry in these localities need not be so expensive in construction as is necessary in that portion of the country visited

and other necessities are not so high as in the colder parts of the country, as much of it is usually produced near at hand. All of these things combine to make the regions of Southern California most attractive to poultry growers, who may be seeking a softer climate to lessen the aggravation which the rigors of winter heap upon some member of the family. Many have gone there seeking a place merely to benefit their health, and have been much improved by so doing; but they have also been able to make a living for themselves and their families through the combination above described.

### ALL CANNOT SUCCEED.

All do not succeed. This can not be in any following of life. Those who do succeed usually have more or less experience in the business before they embark upon it. The failures come to the inexperienced, and those who are unable to contend with the difficulties always confronting one in the upbuilding of a new home in any locality.

What are known in the San Francisco market as "range" eggs, the New York market designates as "fresh-laid" eggs. Ranch eggs of California are the fresh-laid eggs that are brought direct to the market and sold as such. During November and December last this quality of eggs sold in the markets of San Francisco as high as fifty-one cents a dozen, and as low as thirty cents, influenced, no doubt, by the supply and demand, governing this product in every locality.

Eggs sold in Chicago during the year of 1905 as low as fifteen cents. In San Francisco the lowest price quoted for the year was fourteen cents. When the lesser expense of caring for them is considered, the advantages or profit from poultry growing should be fully equal to, if not better than would be the same pursuit in Illinois.

### BUSINESS METHODS IN FARMING

#### Successful Kansas Farmer Who Has Kept Trace of Receipts and Expenditures for Twenty Years.

The Kansas City Journal of the success of A. L. Hollinger, a well-to-do Kansas farmer who opened a set of books when he began farming twenty years ago and who has kept his accounts as accurately as a bank does its. The other day he struck a trial balance and found himself \$50,000 to the good. He has now retired from the farm and will make a tour of America.

The compilation of his long record beginning with 1886 shows the total figures given as follows: He has raised 5,265 acres of wheat, a yearly average of over 263 acres, and on that area has raised 98,701 bushels, or an average per acre for twenty years of 18 1/2 bushels. During all the two decades he never had an entire failure of wheat, although an average of 1 1/2 bushels an acre in 1895 came very near to it.

His corn record is equally interesting. He has raised 2,846 acres of corn, a yearly average of 142 acres. The total number of bushels was 72,672, or an average per acre for twenty years of 25 1/2 bushels. The corn

averaged for the twenty years 25 1/2 bushels per acre. In all these figures the number of acres sown is given and the number of bushels harvested.

"During the twenty years," said Mr. Hollinger, "I have aimed to carry enough cattle to use on the roughness and the corn raised on the farm, usually from 100 to 400 head. Of late years I have paid more attention to cattle and alfalfa, and have found that it was a far more reliable combination than purely grain farming in which I was chiefly engaged in the earlier time of my experience. There is no question but that any intelligent farmer can make a competency, and support his family in abundant comfort in central Kansas. I have done no more than any of my neighbors did or might have done. Each year the same income approximately can be secured if the work is carefully planned and such crops are raised as are adapted to Kansas soil and Kansas climate."

As an example of Mr. Hollinger's stock raising it may be mentioned that he came to Kansas City recently with \$9,500 worth of stock which he sold off his farm. He has lived on the same place for thirty-three years and is not leaving Kansas because he is entirely satisfied with his wealth but because he wants to give his family a broader education and to secure recreation for himself. "I think I have enough to keep me from want," he said, "and I am contented to get something more out of life than I have heretofore done."

### GREAT BEAR COUNTRY.

#### Representative Bede of Minnesota Tells the President About Big Game Hunting in Duluth.

How it happened that the war correspondents at Washington found out about J. Adam Bede's conference on bears with President Roosevelt does not appear. However, a full report of the Minnesota Congressman's tales has been made, and was made public in the New York Evening Post. It makes an alluring document. Mr. Bede, who is the acknowledged wit of the House, sought the President with the friendliest intention. "You like to shoot bears," said "Jadam," diplomatically. Mr. Roosevelt admitted it. "But you don't have to go into the wild West for your sport," went on the Minnesota statesman. "Think of this fact: thirteen bears were shot in the streets of Duluth last year—in Duluth, the pride of the Northwest, that beautiful city on the great unsalted sea." The statement had a perceptible effect on the President, and Mr. Bede was encouraged to go on. "It's the only place in the whole world, Mr. President, where you can go bear hunting by trolley car, under the electric light, and on asphalt pavements. We have all the conveniences so dear to the heart of the true sportsman, and without leaving your hunting ground you can walk across the street to the mail box and drop in a postal card to your friends, telling them all about the game you have bagged."

With the Congressman was a Duluth constituent, a lady with first-hand knowledge of bear hunting in that city. She added her corroborative statement: "Oh, yes, Mr. President, a short time ago a friend of mine heard a noise outside his window, and on looking out saw that it was a bear trying to climb a telegraph pole. He shot that fellow without leaving his bedroom." Then, to the joy of the President, Mr. Bede took up the tale: "Why, bears are common things with us up in Minnesota, Mr. President. Last year five bears held up one of our trolley cars. They were two old ones and three cubs. This occurred right in the streets of Duluth. The big fellow got in front of the car and put his paws on the dashboard, driving the motor-man off, while mamma and the cubs went around after the conductor. After they had had enough of this sport they raised the siege and trotted off toward the outskirts of the city. Oh, no, we don't let the bears trouble us much. When they get too bothersome we turn them over to the police, who drive them out of town; but it's a great bear country up there, and I'm sure you would like to see a bit of it." Now, if it is announced that President Roosevelt means to take a vacation up in the Minnesota woods, the correspondents may go straight to Duluth, where, as Mr. Bede is a true prophet, the great bear slayer may be found sitting in the door of an up-to-date hotel, a rifle across his knees, waiting for the promised sport.

**FITS** Permanently Cured. No fee or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for free trial and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 331 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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**AGENTS, OUR NEW GOLD Window Sign Letters** best anything on the market. Big Profits. Agents make \$10.00 to \$20.00 daily. Complete sample outfit 25c. Particulars free. Sullivan Co., 466 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

**WANTED:** A Hundred Firemen and Brakemen on same entry bookkeeping. Must print and price different railroads. Age 20 to 30, good sight and hearing. Experience unnecessary. Firemen \$100 monthly, become Engineers and earn \$300. Brakemen \$70 monthly, become Conductors and earn \$150. Positions awaiting competent men. Send stamps for particulars. Name position preferred. Railway Association, Room 55, 227 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**WANTED:** Amateur photographs suitable for art and advertising subjects. Mail print and price with postage for return if not accepted, to The Geo. R. Lawrence Company, 274 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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**SALESMEN TO SELL** the largest line of souvenir post cards in the country. Also large line of advertising fans. Excellent side line. Good Commission and Prompt Settlement. Address: Holzman, Publisher, 340 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

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**SHIRT WAIST BOLDER EXTRAORDINARY**—keeps waist down all around, no pins or hooks to tear; send 25c, with waist measurement over corset and ask for white or black. Felix Corset Co., 131 Prince St., New York.

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**20 ACRES CHOICEST** fruit and farm land (on the Gulf Coast Highlands in Alabama) for \$50 cash and 45 monthly installments of \$10 each (in 60c cent). Crops pay \$75 to \$250 an acre a year. Remarkably healthful. Send for booklet. Irvington Land Co., 184 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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### MISCELLANEOUS.

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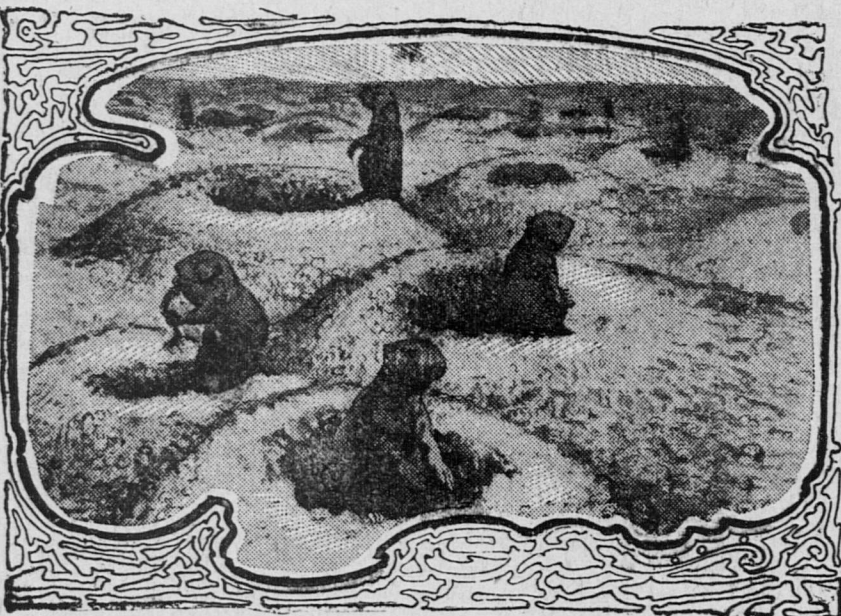
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PRAIRIE DOGS.  
One of the Pests of the West.

and one of the rodents should be forthwith dispatched to Secretary Wilson. He will be glad to get it.

Of course, every one knows that the gopher problem is a serious one in many parts of the West, and the rabbit pest has at times threatened to devastate Australia, and even California. Altogether the small animals do a great amount of damage, but most people do not realize what its aggregate really is. Yet in one county of the state of Washington last year field mice destroyed at least half a million dollars worth of property, while in the same time wolves in Wyoming alone mulcted the stockmen of \$1,000,000 worth of cattle, while the damage from field mice, and similar little "varmints" throughout the United States, especially in the West and South, amounted to many millions.

### TASK OF THE SCIENTISTS.

To cope with these pests is one of the most interesting tasks of the biological survey of the Department of Agriculture. It has been working in a quiet way for several years, and has about come to the conclusion that although it is possible to trap, poison and otherwise reduce the pests in many instances, the thing that is really needed is a contagious disease that can be bottled up in the laboratory and distributed to do its own work on an infinitely more effective scale than can traps and poisons.

That there is some such disease, or that one can be produced, the scientists of the department do not doubt. The trouble up to date has been to find it. The biological survey is working in conjunction with the bureau of animal industry. Some promising leads have been struck, but none of them have turned out to be just what was wanted. For instance, while they are working with one disease now that is fatal to a certain breed of field mice, it will not touch others, and the rats laugh at it in conscious immunity. Also there are plenty of contagious animal diseases that could be turned loose on the rats, ground squirrels, and rabbits, but as they would kill a horse just as quickly as they would a rat, they are not wanted.

### ERNEST THOMPSON SETON'S FIND.

Some years back the survey lost just the chance it has been looking for. Ernest Thompson Seton was in Canada, where there was a pest of rabbits, and noticed that they were rapidly dying out. Some mysterious disease was carrying them off, and it was not long before the country was almost cleared of them. He realized that this disease might prove valuable and managed to catch some sick rabbits in New York, but the problem was not just in the biologist's line, and he did not realize the immense importance of it, so the secret was not grasped. Now the biological survey is looking out for similar occurrences, and if the opportunity offers, will make the most of them.

There is a field mouse disease that is harmless to domestic animals, and the survey is trying hard to make it virulent enough to do business with some of the larger pests. It promises well, but the scientists have had too many disappointments to be bragging in advance. They are, however, actually trying to reinforce the disease and make it worse than it has proved up to date. This is getting pretty deep into the network of germology and toxic science. It means really breeding up disease germs on somewhat the same plan that plants and animals are now bred by the department. But there is a hope that they may be able to do something with it. Anyhow they are trying.

There has been a number of reports from abroad of the wonderful things foreign bacteriologists have succeeded in doing in the line of contagious diseases for small animal pests, but though cultures have been bought abroad and tried faithfully here, no results have ever been obtained. Some of the germs have proved fatal to the animals that ate them, but the same is true of any sort of poison that can

the biologists were loaded for rabbit, so to speak, and they furnished the forest people with a harmless wash to soak their pine nuts in before planting, and with a cheap dip for the nursery stock which a self-respecting rabbit will no more nibble than will an ordinary human being smell automobile odor for a perfume.

In this the biologists confessedly took a leaf out of the book of the Plute and other desert-dwelling Indians. The Plutes have been caching food supplies of pine and pinon nuts in the desert for hundreds of years and they found that the rabbits, the ground squirrels and prairie dogs would clean out their cache. But they found by experience that there was a little desert weed that the ground animals disliked excessively and that anything dipped in a tea steeped from the bark of the weed was rabbit-proof for a long time thereafter. So the rabbits were checked on that play and the forest officers have no more trouble from that quarter.

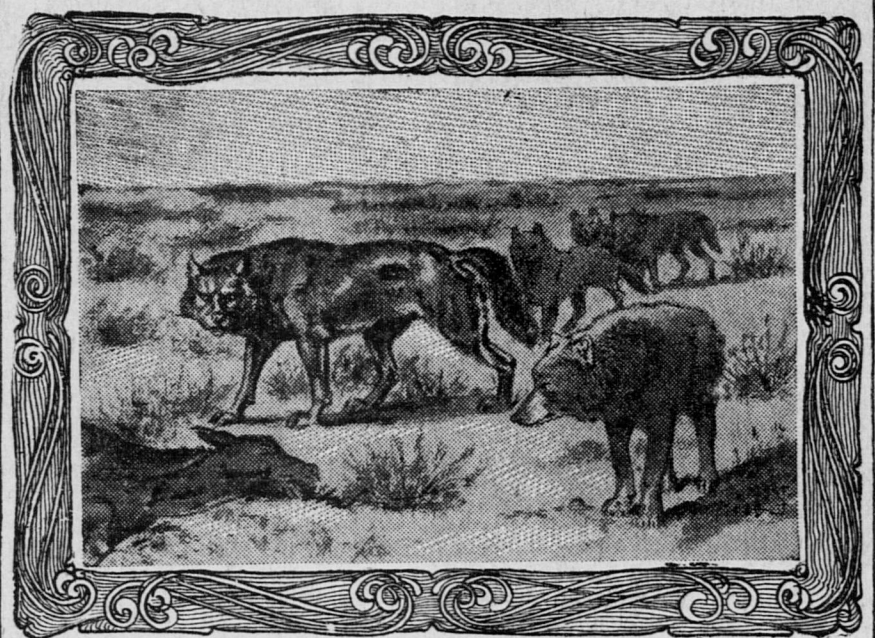
### PLAGUE OF THE WOLVES.

But it is the very presence of the forest reserves that has bred the present plague of timber wolves in the West. No hunting is allowed in the reserves and they form nurseries for game of all sorts. But it seems that they breed wolves quite as fast as they breed anything else, of which fact the cattle raisers have been made painfully aware.

In the days of the buffalo on the plains, thousands of wolves lived on the herds. When the buffalo were killed off the wolves disappeared also, till there was not one where there used to be a thousand. Then the cattle men began to stock the ranges, and the wolves found conditions much the same as in the buffalo days. They promptly multiplied and increased till they are now doing an immense amount of damage, aided largely by their asylum in the forest reserves.

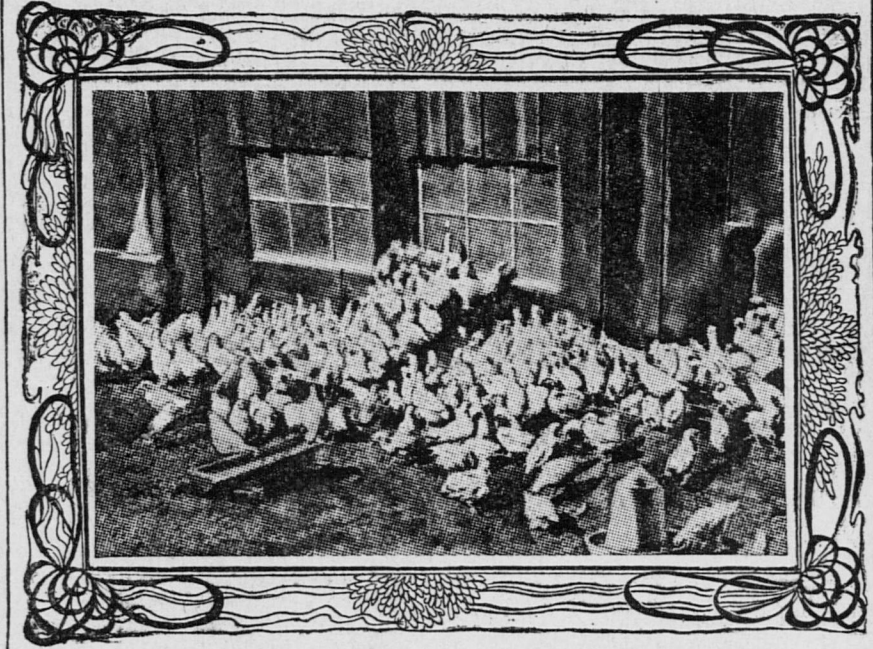
The biological survey has sent out Mr. Vernon Bailey, one of its best men, to study the wolf problem, and he has been skeeking and snowshoeing through Wyoming and Montana while the snow was on the ground and the wolves were particularly easy to track and study. He has not done any shooting, but is trying the effects of poisons and traps. But the wolves are about as cunning as foxes, and after you have trapped and poisoned a few in a given district the rest grow wary

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THE SCOURGE OF THE CATTLE COUNTRY.

made two entire failures, one in 1895 and one in 1901. In 1895 it was very near a failure, only 3 bushels per acre. Less attention was paid to oats and only 679 acres were raised. This



AN OUT OF DOOR BROODER AND FLOCK OF YOUNG WHITE LEGHORNS.

and the poisons and traps are relegated to send 23. The wolves get so crafty that they will not swallow a piece of meat without mauling it, and if they get the bitter taste of strychnine or arsenic they drop it and look for something else to eat. Whether or not the survey will be able to kill them off with some contagious disease is a question, but they are rapidly becoming as great a pest and far more dangerous than the smaller "varmints."

with which squab breeders can fly their birds at large, continually adds vigor and strength to the breeding stock, which naturally assists in the quick growth and size obtained in the squabs.

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erangs.—A Foul-air Alarm.—High  
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ed Light and Visibility.

From an experience of two years  
and a review of medical literature,  
Dr. Melzenbaum classes radium with  
the Finest Light, X-rays and surgery  
in the treatment of lupus, and with  
surgery and the X-rays in the treat-  
ment of rodent ulcer and small sur-  
face cancers. In these cases, healing  
is rapid and apparently permanent,  
while the beneficial effects of radium  
are obtained from tubes of low activ-  
ity, costing but a few dollars. Deep  
seated malignant growths seen beyond  
the influence of radium rays, and the  
expected benefit in blindness has not  
been realized, while radium cannot  
take the place of X-rays for skiagraphs  
on account of the length of exposure  
necessary and the irritation that  
would result. Radium has some effect  
in making ulcer scars smooth, pliable  
and healthy in appearance.

The Craveri method of preserving  
meat lately found by Italian experts  
to promise advantages over all other  
processes, consists in draining the  
veins of the slaughtered animals, and  
then injecting a solution of 100 parts  
of water, 25 of kitchen salt and 4 of  
acetic acid to the amount of one-  
tenth of the living weight. In the  
Turin tests, a treated sheep and calf  
were hung for 75 days in a cellar at  
61 degrees F. They were then skinn-  
ed, dressed and cut up, when the  
flesh was found fresh in appearance  
with no trace of putrefaction, and  
proved to be tender, unusually well  
flavored, digestible and nutritious.

From observations on Mont Blanc  
and recent discoveries in physics, A.  
Hausky has concluded that the solar  
corona, zodiacal light and aurora  
borealis are all electrical phenomena,  
and are due to negatively charged  
particles detached from the sun and  
repelled by the pressure of light with  
a velocity of several thousand miles  
a second.

Our conception of the earth's interior  
is being gradually transformed by  
the discoveries in radioactivity.  
Radium or radioactive substance has  
been found in all igneous rocks, but  
is most in evidence in granites and  
least so in basic rocks. That it is  
the cause of the earth's internal heat  
is an idea that is gaining ground.  
The distribution of radium is fairly  
uniform, and this gives basis for  
calculations showing that the earth's  
crust cannot be much more than 45  
miles deep, as otherwise the outflow  
of heat would be greater than is ob-  
served, and for the conclusion that  
the interior—comparatively cold in-  
stead of a molten mass—must be of  
some totally different material. The  
last result agrees with that reached  
by Prof. Milne from the velocity of  
earthquake travel through the interior.  
The moon probably consists  
mostly of rock, with an internal tem-  
perature much greater than that of  
the earth, and this explains the great  
development of lunar volcanoes.  
Iron meteorites contain little radium.  
The flight of boomerangs is illus-  
trated by L. Pfander, a German  
lecturer, by means of various shaped  
little models, from 2 to 4 inches long.  
These are cut from aluminum foil a  
fiftieth of an inch thick, and they are  
hammered convex on one the concave  
edge to the front, one end projecting  
over the side of the table almost on a  
level with the top of a flat vertical  
spring. The spring drives the boomer-  
angs forward and upward 6 or 8  
yards, and then the bit of metal  
returns and falls near its starting  
point.

Contaminated air is drawn from a  
room through a stove or flue by reason  
of the lower atmospheric pressure.  
To detect when the ventilation is not  
properly continuing, an Italian,  
Signor Bertini, has devised an instru-  
ment called the noseroscope, which  
rings an alarm-bell when the dimini-  
shed pressure disappears. This gives  
due notice that foul air must be  
collecting in the room.

The highest dwelling place continu-  
ously occupied, according to Dr.  
Leonard Hill's new work on progress  
in physiology, is the El Misti Obser-  
vatory in the Andes, at 19,270 feet.  
The observatory of Arequipa is at  
22,600 feet above sea-level. Thok-  
djung is a village in the Himalayas  
at 15,335 feet. In Peru, Bolivia and  
northern Chile, a very large part of  
the population live above 10,000 feet.  
Potosi, which has numbered 100,000  
inhabitants, is at 13,660 feet; Cerro  
de Pasco at 14,270 feet; while the  
railway from Callao to Oroya culmi-  
nates in a tunnel at 16,540 feet,  
almost the height of Mont Blanc.  
Such works are evidence of man's  
activity at heights of 2½ to 3 miles.  
Jourdanet says the inhabitants of the  
high altitudes in America are anaemic  
and of poor physique, and Mosso says  
the same of the shepherds of the high  
Alps. This is probably an effect of  
poor food rather than of lessened air  
pressure. It is said that no cats live  
above 11,500 feet. They sicken in the  
village of the Cordillera, become de-  
jected, have convulsions, and die.  
Condors, on the other hand, fly from  
sea level to the tops of the Andes in  
a few minutes, attaining, Humboldt

estimated, heights as great as five  
miles. At such height the air pres-  
sure is about a third as great as at  
sea-level.

The croaking of frogs or toads under  
water is heard at some distance, and  
the love call of certain fishes is audi-  
ble from a depth of several fathoms.  
An English observer points out that  
sounds pass much less readily from  
air to water. He credits fishes with a  
sensitive hearing apparatus, but  
has satisfied himself that speaking  
does not disturb a trout or other fish.  
Yet a slight stamp on the ground  
causes the creature to dart away.

In a new British microscope any  
part of the spectrum can be used for  
illuminating the object. It promises  
valuable results, and proves that  
different rays show minute details  
differently, certain diatoms, for in-  
stance, being visible under green but  
not to be seen with the yellow.

Travels in  
Alaska.

By Dr. C. H. Gibbons.

After several years of "strenuous  
life" in the interior, I welcomed a  
sojourn in Seward as a release from  
the hardships of long trips on foot.  
Shortly after my arrival the U. S.  
marshal and district attorney asked  
me to go to Sunrise with them, about  
ninety miles north of here, to give  
expert testimony in a murder case.  
We left Seward before daylight in the  
caboose of a construction train, and  
in a little less than two hours alight-  
ed at a tie camp on Mile 34. Here we  
had a good breakfast, in a tent where  
tables were set for about seventy men  
three times a day. Leaving the rail-  
road we "hit the trail"—seven of us.  
First across the creek on a log, then  
up a steep hill, and for eight miles  
through a heavy forest, sometimes de-  
scending but usually climbing along  
the path of an old glacier, with snow-  
capped peaks on either hand. Above  
the timber line the trail skirted the  
shore of two lakes, each about a mile  
across. We were now at the summit  
of Kenai peninsula on the watershed  
between Cook's inlet and Resurrec-  
tion bay. The scenery has the rugged,  
rocky grandeur peculiar to the coast  
of southern Alaska, but is not so im-  
mense as that further east. From the  
northward a frequent roar as of heavy  
artillery told where the railway pio-  
neers were smiting the ledges with  
dynamite to open the way to the won-  
ders and riches of the interior.

Now we went down a canon, follow-  
ing a dizzy and dangerous trail, often  
along ledges hundreds of feet above  
the boiling, roaring creek, and a much  
greater distance below the glistening  
Kenai peaks. Sixteen miles and five  
hours from the railroad we stopped at  
an unoccupied cabin to rest and have  
a lunch of coffee, meat and bread.  
Our district attorney, age 30, weight  
220 pounds, a new arrival in Alaska,  
had expressed his fears the previous  
evening that I could not stand the  
trip. My "innings" came when we  
were again on the way, for our legal  
light began to fail, and the nine miles  
we traveled that afternoon were a de-  
cided weariness to his flesh, although  
he was a Yale man and claimed to be  
an athlete.

We passed the night in another  
empty cabin. Its one small bed we  
awarded to the invalid, while the rest  
of us enjoyed the soft side of the  
spruce floor. Next morning our law  
twister declared he was unable to rise  
and should wait there until a horse  
could be sent for him. I massaged his  
stiffened muscles until he agreed to  
try it once more. We only came six  
miles that forenoon to a road house,  
where we got an excellent meal. An  
Indian going to town had taken a mes-  
sage to send a horse to this place for  
the cripple. The rest of us followed  
the very good trail down the valley,  
which is from one to two miles wide,  
passing several fine farms, where hay  
and vegetables are raised in abun-  
dant. Ten miles brought us to Sun-  
rise—one of the oldest mining towns  
in Alaska—in time for supper. The  
disciple of Blackstone arrived on  
horseback about midnight. As this is  
a high class paper, I will not venture  
to describe his language or condition.

Last summer the best mine near  
Sunrise produced over \$80 a day to  
each man employed. We had good  
meals and beds. The trial kept us a  
week, but I enjoyed the experience.  
Some twenty families are at Sunrise;  
also a U. S. Commissioner, two large  
mercantile establishments, two hotels,  
two saloons, and a pack train of twen-  
ty-two horses to carry supplies to  
the miners. Sunrise is on the south-  
ern shore of Turnagain arm, which is  
a part of Cook's inlet. Small steam-  
ers carry supplies from Seldovia about  
seven months in the year to half a  
dozen small towns along the inlet and  
arm.

The main object of interest here is  
the tide, which is the highest in North  
America, except the bay of Fundy.  
The highest is 52 feet, the average  
about 45. I went down the lagoons  
to the shore twice to see the tide  
come in. Miles down the arm a white  
line could be seen approaching at the  
rate of some eight miles an hour.  
As it came nearer, this line proved to  
be a nearly perpendicular wall of  
water, about six feet high. This is  
called the "bore," and sweeps by with  
a roar like Niagara. After this the  
rise is gradual, and in six hours the  
water is forty feet higher than at low  
tide. The ebbing of course is gradual.  
Many drownings have occurred by  
small boats being overturned by the  
"bore." The reason given for this  
high tide is that the ocean pours into

the arm through several channels. It  
seems strange, for the tide along the  
coast here is only 17 feet, at San  
Francisco 6 and at Honolulu but a  
few inches. I was excused ten days  
before the trial ended. Came along  
to the cabin, where we ate our first  
dinner. With a stove and an old piece  
of canvas I made myself very comfort-  
able, and started over the pass before  
daylight in the rain, reaching Mile 34  
two hours before the construction  
train passed, so I had time to get dry  
and enjoy a good lunch. Next day  
a snowstorm came on, and the rest of  
the crowd had to break a trail through  
fourteen inches of fleecy white. The  
district attorney gave out at the cabin  
near the summit, and waited three  
days on short rations until a horse  
could be taken over the trail to bring  
him to the railroad.

## THE LEDOUX CASE.

Stockton Independent.

From June 14 to 17.

Mrs Le Doux was in constant com-  
munication with her attorneys during  
the labors of the day. Her time was  
taken up in comparing the testimony  
of witnesses with the actual facts as  
she knew them, and she advised her  
attorneys at all times that they might  
be able to intelligently cross-examine.  
She is very cool and self-composed,  
and does not seem to fear or to be  
affected by testimony along general  
lines. An examination of the blood-  
stained trunk or an exhibition of dis-  
colored and wrinkled clothes alone  
cause her distress.

The physical exhibits in the case  
are many and with each succeeding  
day are speedily increasing. Around  
the tables occupied by the attorneys  
for the prosecution have been at  
different times the trunk, the tray,  
robe, clothes of the deceased and  
articles found in the trunk. A suit  
case and a hammer; a knife, wrapping  
paper, string, watch, bottles, beef,  
iron and wine, clothes of Mrs Le  
Doux, portions of McVicar's organs  
in bottles, hotel registers, poisons of  
various kinds, results of chemical  
tests and a number of diagrams are  
all in evidence and before the jury.

Deputy Sheriff C. C. Case, who con-  
ducted Mrs Le Doux from Antioch,  
where she had been arrested, to the  
Stockton jail, was called as a witness.  
Mrs Le Doux told the officer that  
Miller and McVicar were friends,  
and upon the night of March 24th  
they had been together, had been  
drinking and were discussing gam-  
bling. About 12:30 o'clock they re-  
turned to room 97 in the California  
lodging house on the night of March  
24th and were talking angrily. She  
left the room for about ten minutes,  
and upon returning she found Mc-  
Vicar by the side of the bed with his  
coat off, vomiting. Miller said he  
had taken poison. Her hamper, which  
was in the room, had been opened  
and the contents scattered upon the  
floor, while a bottle of carbolic acid  
was upon the bureau with a portion  
of its contents gone. Mrs Le Doux  
said she was greatly excited and asked  
Miller what she should do. He told  
her to keep her mouth shut. After  
further conversation with Miller, he  
told her to get a trunk and rope, put  
the body of McVicar in it and send  
it to San Francisco and store it there  
for a year. She said he put the body  
in the trunk after she had purchased  
it, according to his directions. He  
directed her to say nothing of what  
had transpired and with a knife  
sharpened upon both sides and a six-  
shooter in his hand he said he would  
kill her if she did. Miller gave her  
\$10, to buy the trunk and money to  
buy clothes, which she subsequently  
bought at The Wonder in this city.

Charles Newman, said he occupied  
room 89 at the California lodging  
house on the night of Saturday, March  
24th, he heard no unusual sounds in  
room 97, adjoining him.

J. W. Tuoker, clerk in the Arling-  
ton hotel, at Antioch, said that on  
the evening of Sunday, March 25th,  
a woman in appearance the same as  
Mrs Le Doux arrived on the 6:30  
train from San Francisco and regis-  
tered at the hotel as Mrs Jones and  
was assigned to room 13, and that no  
person came to the hotel with her.

John B. Wheelham, deputy const-  
able at Antioch, said he located  
Mrs Le Doux in the parlor of the Ar-  
lington hotel and arrested her. He  
said that when he informed her of his  
intentions she said, "If you want  
me, I'm here."

T. P. Shine, city marshal at An-  
tioch, said he saw Mrs Le Doux in  
the parlor of the Arlington hotel and  
that when he told her she was under  
arrest she said she knew what the  
trouble was but had nothing to fear.  
He walked about the town with her  
and she told him of the facts in the  
case, much as they have developed so  
far in the trial. She told him about  
her connection with the trunk, Mc-  
Vicar and Joe Miller. She saw her  
picture in a San Francisco paper and  
wanted to know how it came there.  
She asked permission to telephone to  
Jackson, that she might get into com-  
munication with attorney Charles  
Crocker and her mother. The mar-  
shal identified a watch, key and a  
knife found in the hamper of Mrs Le  
Doux, also a bottle with some liquid  
in it marked "Carbolic Acid. Poi-  
son," also found in her hamper. She  
said Miller came as far as Point  
Richmond with her on her trip to An-  
tioch. He also found \$4 in her purse.

Judge Sullivan of Nebraska was a  
witness and identified A. N. McVicar's  
signature to the marriage certificate.  
The deceased was his nephew.  
Mrs Van Landingham testified that  
on Saturday, March 24th, near mid-  
night, while in her room in the Cali-

fornia hotel, she heard a sound as  
though something heavy had fallen in  
room 97, and a further sound as it  
from moving furniture. She heard  
no other unusual noises.

One interesting witness was Mrs  
Jennie Hoffman, who lives at the  
Kawhide mine, where she is engaged  
in waiting upon a table. This wit-  
ness remembered Mrs Le Doux being  
at the mine in March with A. N. Mc-  
Vicar, who introduced her as his wife.  
She said they occupied apartments  
together for four days. On Wednes-  
day, the day before the accused and  
deceased left the mine, she came to  
the room of the witness with an arm-  
ful of letters tied in little bundles  
and asked permission to burn them  
in a stove in the room. Mrs Le Doux  
said they were cumbersome, heavy  
when packed and she did not wish to  
carry them around. She explained  
what reason was given for McVicar  
leaving his employment in the mine.  
It was because he was only getting \$3  
per day and he could earn more—\$4  
per day on the ranch owned by his  
mother in Jackson. She did not want  
to go to housekeeping near the mine  
for the reason the house they had in-  
tended to take was unclean and the  
proprietor refused to fix it. Mrs  
Hoffman said Mrs Le Doux told her  
that she cared so much for McVicar  
that should be die she would never  
marry again. On one of the nights  
before the accused and deceased left  
the mine they were in a grill at the  
hotel and there had liquors—the ac-  
cused and deceased whiskey each,  
while Mrs Hoffman partook of beer.  
Mrs Le Doux said something to the  
witness about a large trunk which  
she had in Stockton. The witness  
identified the gray silk suit and a  
green silk shirt waist which she  
wore on the night they had the liquor.  
The suit case of McVicar found at the  
depot in this city and the hamper of  
the accused were also identified.

Joseph E. Healey, the San Fran-  
cisco plumber and business man, was  
one of the most important witnesses.  
His testimony was interesting—it was  
a story told by a man who felt he had  
been wronged and it savored of venom  
and prejudice throughout. This was  
shown upon the cross-examination by  
attorney Fairall. He was indignant  
because his name had been "dragged  
into the case." Yet there was a  
stronger reason than this for flavor-  
ing his testimony with bitterness—an  
engagement to marry, an exchange of  
affection, a subsequent feud and a de-  
mand for the return of a diamond  
ring given by him to his betrothed  
at the time of their engagement.  
Part of the time he spoke with his  
eyes apparently closed as if either en-  
gaged in thought or else in the  
effort to avoid the searching gaze of  
the accused woman who sat before  
him.

On the evening of March 24th Mr  
Healey met Mrs Le Doux on the  
corner of Market and Fifth streets,  
in San Francisco by appointment  
made by telegram. The message was  
turned up and thrown away. Before  
meeting the accused Mr Healey went  
to the Royal house, on Ellis street,  
about 7:30 o'clock in the evening,  
and not finding her there, looked  
upon the register and in her hand  
writing saw the name, Mrs Emma T.  
Williams, Stockton. After the meet-  
ing on the street they went to West-  
field's restaurant and there conversed  
about the death of McVicar.

Mrs Le Doux said, "Poor Al is dead.  
He died at Sonora of miners' con-  
sumption and died an easy death."  
She showed the watch and chain in-  
troduced in evidence, which she said  
McVicar's brother, who was present  
at his death, insisted upon her taking.  
There was also a trunk and valise at  
the Southern Pacific depot in Stock-  
ton which she wanted the witness to  
take charge of because she knew she  
could trust him.

Cross-examination by attorney Fair-  
all showed that Mr Healey had been  
engaged to marry the accused and  
that by reason of this, coupled with  
other things, he was somewhat pre-  
judiced and felt that he had been  
wronged. He said he loaned Mrs  
Le Doux's mother some \$100 and  
that it had never been returned to  
him, although she had promised to  
do so many times. He had been to  
the home of the accused in Jackson  
doing plumbing work in the house  
while they were engaged to be  
married. He said that he had ob-  
tained the return of the diamond en-  
gagement ring.

Three photographs of Eugene Le  
Doux were also introduced in evi-  
dence by way of making an intro-  
duction to the establishment of the  
motive which the prosecution claims  
it would rely upon for a conviction.  
During the day many witnesses  
were called. Sheriff Sibley was re-  
called early in the morning session  
and was shown the original marriage  
certificate obtained by the accused  
and McVicar in Bisbee, Arizona.

C. F. Hadsell of Woodland, county  
clerk of Yolo county, swore that the  
defendant had secured from him on  
August 26, 1905, a license to wed  
Eugene Le Doux. He thereupon  
identified the photographs of Le  
Doux. The accused was 27 years of  
age and Le Doux 30. He signed his  
name with a mark. Mrs H. V. Sacry,  
telegraph operator in the Stockton  
office of the Postal Telegraph Com-  
pany, produced the telegram sent by  
Mrs Le Doux to Joe Healey on March  
24th. The telegram read, "Leave on  
4:20 train. Meet me at Royal house  
on arrival. E. W."

Saturday Frank Le Doux was sworn.  
He was 19 years of age and a brother  
to Eugene, husband of the accused.  
He had known Mrs Le Doux for many  
years—she lived at one time at his  
parents' home with her husband.

His brother was unable to read or  
write—he was illiterate—and as a  
consequence he was called upon to  
read letters written by the accused  
to her husband while she lived apart  
from him.

Letters were shown the witness and  
identified by him as ones he read to  
Jean Le Doux written by his wife,  
the accused. The letters introduced  
were of the ordinary style touching  
upon facts of interest to the parties  
and naturally containing many words  
of endearment. The first commenced  
in this fashion: "Sweetheart: Well,  
my dear—," and others shown to the  
witness were similar in composition.  
The "unwilling" absence of the  
loving wife evidently made "the heart  
grow fonder" and she soothed the  
husband's ruffled spirits with a politic  
and gentle application of terms of  
affection.

Upon objection of attorney Fairall  
one of the letters was kept from the  
jury upon the ground it had been  
written before marriage.

In the afternoon session a contro-  
versy arose between the attorneys for  
the respective parties regarding the  
identity of the signature attached to  
a telegram purported to have been  
made and signed by Mrs Le Doux.  
Joseph E. Healey was called by the  
district attorney to identify the sig-  
nature. He was handed the telegram  
and asked if the signature was that  
of the defendant. He thereupon took  
from his pocket a small strip of paper  
which evidently contained the name  
of the accused written by herself and  
made a comparison, after which he  
said it was his belief that the sig-  
nature was that of Mrs Le Doux.

Attorney Fairall again examined  
the witness as to whether or not he  
was prejudiced against the defendant.  
Here Healey said he was "a little put  
out" and further "I am here for the  
prosecution."

It appeared that Attorney Fairall  
had spoken with Mr Healey and had  
made an engagement with him at his  
office in the evening. Healey agreed  
to speak about the case with the attor-  
ney. Later in the day it developed  
that district attorney Norton had seen  
Healey and upon being advised of the  
appointment with attorney Fairall he  
advised Mr Healey not to speak with  
him except upon the stand.

He scored the papers and said they  
had done him an injustice in the  
manner they had connected his name  
with the defendant. The witness  
bounced out on a lengthy explana-  
tion of why he refused to keep his  
engagement with attorney Fairall.

Several telegrams purported to have  
been sent by the accused to the de-  
ceased were introduced in evidence.  
Witnesses from Sutter Creek and  
Stockton identified the messages. One  
of them was to McVicar and said,  
"What is the matter. No mail."

F. W. Ely, manager of the John  
Breuner Company, told of the trans-  
action between that company and the  
defendant and A. N. McVicar regard-  
ing a bill of furniture amounting to  
\$121.65 which was purchased and or-  
dered shipped to Jamestown, but  
which order was afterwards counter-  
manded.

Other witnesses were George A.  
Atherton, Jennie Hoffman, Miss  
Belle Quinn, James Story, J. B.  
Schonhoff, James H. Sharon, Jackson  
Dennis and Harry Morris.  
Of the proceedings Monday the San  
Francisco Chronicle says:  
The most important evidence was  
that of Chemist R. R. Rodgers, who  
testified that a man could live in the  
trunk in evidence, hermetically seal-  
ed, for from twenty to thirty minutes;  
indefinitely, except for food and  
water, in the condition in which the  
trunk was found.

Cross-examination brought out that  
the witness had remained in the trunk  
forty minutes this morning without  
inconvenience, under similar con-  
ditions, with regard to clothing, as  
had obtained in the case of McVicar.  
Rodgers had taken his pulse and  
respiration every three minutes, and  
talked with the district attorney, and  
enough light came in through the  
cracks to permit him to read the  
thermometer and tell the time.

The defense opened its case with-  
out making the ordinary opening  
statement to the jury. From the one  
witness examined by the defense, it  
was evident that an attempt will be  
made to show that Mrs Le Doux was  
in the habit of using morphine, and  
that either McVicar became addicted  
to its use through her suggestion, or  
that, while dependent, he partook  
voluntarily of the contents of a vial  
found in the room, which he and the  
defendant had occupied, or that,  
while intoxicated, he took an over-  
dose by mistake, causing his own  
death.

(Continued on second page.)

You cannot induce a lower animal  
to eat heartily when not feeling well.  
A sick dog starves himself, and gets  
well. The stomach once overworked,  
must have rest the same as your feet  
or eyes. You don't have to starve  
to rest your stomach. Kodol for  
dyspepsia takes up the work for your  
stomach, digests what you eat and  
gives it a rest. Puts it back in con-  
dition again. You can't feel good  
with a disordered stomach. Try  
Kodol. Sold by F. W. Ruhser.

One Price, THE RED FRONT New  
The Lowest Price. CHEAPEST DRY GOODS STORE Best Goods

## SHIRT WAIST SALE

All our ladies' shirt waists are placed on sale at  
wholesale prices and some below. They are all brand  
new; nothing of last year's styles. We want to close  
them all out, so that when the summer season ends we  
should have no "lefts over" for next year. We have  
quite a variety on hand, all sizes, and if you want a  
waist we are sure to fit you.

Our \$1.25 Shirt Waists  
for 65c.

White lawn with em-  
broidery trimmings.

Our \$2 Shirts Waists  
for \$1.25

India linen, beautifully  
trimmed, elegant styles.

Our \$2.25 Shirt Waists  
for \$1.50.

Nainsook, silk embroid-  
ered, elbow sleeves.

Our \$1.50 Shirt Waists  
95c.

Best value we ever off-  
ered; good material, well  
fitting.

## Bargains in White Bed Spreads

Our stock of white bed spreads is big, perhaps big-  
ger than we ever carried before. Prices are low, per-  
haps lower, than elsewhere in the state. A trial will  
convince you.

A Spread worth \$1.50,  
Our price  
\$1.00

A Spread worth and sold  
elsewhere for \$2.00,  
Our price \$1.50

lace Curtains, Excel-  
lent assortment.  
from 50c up



## THE AMADOR LEDGER

Published Fridays by  
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## CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

Official Paper of Amador co.

FRIDAY..... JUNE 22, 1906

## Ledge Roll of Honor.

The following sums have been received on Ledger subscription account since our last report. This acknowledgment is equal to a receipt for the amounts named. If any persons have paid since the date stated, whose names do not appear on the list they will please notify this office, so that due correction may be made.

E. S. Pitois	\$2.00	E. Kevern	\$5.00
W. H. Vela	2.50	J. S. Harris	2.50
Rosa Froelich	2.50	S. Sagunetti	2.50
J. E. Batschelder	2.50	J. Podesta	2.50
W. A. Morrow	2.50	Mrs. Crowe	2.50
H. E. Kay	2.50	R. J. Rinehart	2.50
J. J. Bastian	5.15	Thos. Marchant	2.00
R. N. Whiting	1.50	W. J. Hynd	2.50
Peter Brunold	2.50	E. J. Diebold	1.25
J. W. Lane	2.50	H. Bradley	2.50
M. Leach	1.50	Jos. Watson	2.00
J. E. Walton	5.00	John Gubbins	2.00
Gas Gubbins	0.25	G. F. M.	7.50
W. McLane	2.50	Kate Arnesen	2.50
H. J. Honechurch	2.50	S. G. Spagnoli	2.50
H. Greulich	2.50	Jack Giannini	2.00
W. O. Clark	1.75	J. D. Moss	2.50
John Andrews	2.50	W. C. Heiss	2.50
C. J. Stewart	2.50	L. Galli	2.00
Chas. Gillis	9.00	John Toxopeus	3.15

The board of city trustees, at their meeting held last week, directed that the proposition of the Amador E. L. and R. Co. to furnish 15 electric lights at \$1 per light per month be accepted, and that a contract to that effect be entered into at once. The term of the proposed contract is not stated. We assume, however, that it is to be for one year. This would make the contract price \$900. And this important piece of business was transacted in the most off-hand fashion imaginable. The company directly concerned simply sent in its figures and the city corporation closed the deal without further palaver. It is to be hoped that this action is not to be taken as a precedent for future contracting of other needed work. Can it be possible that the law is so lame as to sanction such slipshod methods. It may be that the price named is as reasonable as could be obtained anywhere and under any circumstances. But that is neither here nor there. The point is, does this action conform to the municipal law governing such cases? Is there no law covering such a transaction. Is it just and right to make a contract without any previous publicity whatever, and without giving opportunity for competitive bids. There are two lighting companies doing business in Jackson—one gas and the other electric. The gas company is a purely local affair, depending exclusively for support upon the residents of the city. The electric company is not so strictly a local organization, and draws its support from a much more extensive territory and population. The gas company's property is all situated within the city limits, all subject to municipal taxation and control; only a small part of the electric company's property is within the corporation limits. Why not give our own home industry an equal chance with the other in this matter?

We quote the following section bearing upon the subject:

Sec. 874. Contracts for improvements.—In the erection, improvement, and repair of all public buildings and works, in all street and sewer work, and in all work in or about streams, bays, or water fronts, or in or about embankments or other works for protection against overflow, and in furnishing any supplies or materials for the same, when the expenditure required for the same exceeds the sum of one hundred dollars, the same shall be done by contract, and shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder, after due notice, under such regulations as may be prescribed by ordinance; provided, that the Board of Trustees may reject all bids presented and readvertise, in their discretion.

If the republicans this year will take opportunity by the hand, and present a local ticket reasonably acceptable to the voters, they stand a good show to elect pretty much a straight ticket. The citizen are getting tired of the way matters have been going. Where one party has held the reigns of government for a long period of years consecutively—as the democrats have done in Amador county—practices too often grow up and take root which are detrimental to public interests. We are inclined to think that such is the case in this county. Some of these matters will unquestionably be looked into or ventilated in the coming campaign. They have been discussed in a small way, still the people do not fully understand their import, and how prejudicial to good government. It is only at the ballot box that combinations prompted by self interest, as opposed to public interest, can be smashed. The people—unless we greatly mistake our guess—are just in the humor to do this very thing this fall.

We publish in this issue on our fourth page ordinance No. 21, passed by the board of city trustees. It is directed against several abuses, which have prevailed here, and is worthy of serious attention. It is one of the most sensible and practical laws which have so far emanated from the city authorities. Some of its provisions may seem a little hard in general application; still the enforcement of the ordinance will be of much benefit to the citizens generally.

## Ayer's

To be sure, you are growing old. But why let everybody see it, in your gray hair? Keep your hair dark and rich and postpone age. If you will

## Hair Vigor

only use Ayer's Hair Vigor, your gray hair will soon have all the deep, rich color of youth. Sold for 60 years.

"I am now over 60 years old, and I have a thick, glossy head of hair, which is a surprise to every one who sees it. And not a gray hair in it, all due to Ayer's Hair Vigor." Mrs. H. R. BENTIS, Decida, Minn.

for  
**White Hair**

## Table of Contents.

Contents of our Magazine section for next week.

"Nellie Grant Sartoris." Sketch of the lovely White House bride of the days of General Grant.  
"Ten acre farm homes." Bill in congress allowing government to create small irrigated homesteads.  
"Lingerie fashions." Discussions of women's fashions, by Martha Dean.  
"The White Company." Beginning of the great romantic story by Conan Doyle.—A sequel to Sir Nigel.—Handsomely illustrated.  
"Ordered by the government." A romance of "Little Italy."  
"To double cotton crop." Wonderful result of experiments by government agriculturists.—The farm cream separator.—Flowing by Co-operative traction engines.

The insurance business on this coast is sadly in need of being regulated. The San Francisco disaster has served to bring the fact prominently to the front. But even without that solar plexus blow, insurance matters were in a very unsatisfactory plight. With earthquake clauses, and similar provisions, to beat the policy holder in case of loss, and the demoralization of one-half the companies doing business on this coast, the outlook is far from encouraging. We are inclined to think that the companies might protect themselves far better, without exemption clauses in the policies, by uniting to secure judicial inquiry into every fire that occurs, and barring every occupant or owner from the privilege of insurance, who emerges from the inquiry under a cloud of suspicion; also, the outfit of an agent who insures property for more than two thirds of its actual value. Such a course would have a far more salutary effect from a protective standpoint than earthquake and other exemptive clauses now being inserted in policies.

Lemons, oranges, and bananas constantly on hand at Nettle's Mkt.

## SUPERIOR COURT.

HON. H. C. RUST, JUDGE.

Estate of F. W. Knapp.—Fayette Y. Knapp appointed administrator; notice to creditors ordered published.  
Estate of A. J. Amick.—Inventory and appraisal filed appraising estate at \$548.

Estate of L. J. Fontenrose.—Final account settled; administratrix discharged.

Wilford Dennis vs. Matilda Dennis.—Set for trial August 7.

Estate of E. L. Ruge.—Hearing of petition for letters continued until June 23.

Estate of I. N. Frisbee.—Hearing of petition for letters continued until June 23.

Estate of Charles Smith.—Margaret E. Smith appointed administratrix, upon filing bond of \$800.

Estate of Emma Riley.—Administrator finally discharged.

Estate of H. P. Tucker.—Order of distribution granted.

Estate of C. W. Trotter.—Hearing on confirmation of sale of real estate to W. F. Detert, continued.

Estate of Mary A. Hall.—Confirmation of sale of real estate continued.

Guardianship of Amelia Tamburini.—Daniel Isola, brother-in-law of said Amelia Tamburini, aged 15, petitions for letter of guardianship. There is no estate. Petitioner appointed guardian, and bond of guardian filed.

Declared their intention.—Since June 1, the following named aliens have declared their intention to become citizens. Chris C. Ljepara, native of Austria; Venazio Gaviglio, native of France; Domenico Barberis, Giacomo Isola, Giannini Maria Biaggi and Antonio Nesselndosi, all natives of Italy.

F. A. Voorheis, of the National hotel has just put in a 100 gallon tank. It is placed on the roof of the hotel, and will supply hot water for the use of guests and employees. Arata & Garbarini did the work.

Furniture for Sale.—I hereby offer for sale all my household furniture, consisting of parlor, dining room and kitchen articles. Will be sold cheap, on account of leaving. Apply on the premises to Mrs. Brees, Pitt street, Jackson.

"I followed the trail from Texas to Montana with a Fish Brand Slicker, used for an overcoat when cold, a wind coat when windy, a rain coat when it rained, and for a cover at night if we got to bed, and I will say that I have gotten more comfort out of my slicker than any other one article that I ever owned."

(The name and address of the writer of this illustrated letter may be had on application.) Wet Weather Garments for Riding, Walking, Working or Sporting.

HIGHEST AWARD WORLD'S FAIR, 1904.

A. J. TOWER CO.  
BOSTON, U.S.A.  
TOWER CANADIAN CO., Limited  
TORONTO, CANADA

## DOCUMENTS RECORDED.

(The following instruments have been filed for record in the recorder's office since our last report. We publish a complete list of documents recorded, and must decline to accede to any request to suppress any document from these columns. Don't ask us to do so.)

Deeds.—Edwin T. Dawson to Virgilio Podesta et al, 23 acres in Ione Valley, \$3000.

Lizzie E. Lee to trustees of M. E. church, lot 4 block 14, Plymouth, \$300.

Peter Guirlandi et ux to Paolo Maruccci, part of lot 3 block 3, Jackson, \$10.

Salvatore Luporini et ux to Obren Savich, lot 17 block 4, of Hamilton tract, Jackson, \$700.

Mary D. Page-Watson et al to John Fox, 8.48 acres near Jackson, \$2.

Charles E. Putman et ux to Parish, 160 acres in 15 and 22-7-11, \$1.

George Petrinovich to Luis Querio, part of lot 11 block 1, Amador City, \$150.

Satisfaction of Mortgages.—Societa di Unione Beneficenza italiana to Guirlandi et al.

Deacon to Carlyn.

Swingle to Kreth.

Podesta to Dawson.

Mortgages.—Gustave Kreth to John Fink, 10 acres in 33-8-9, \$850 for four years at 7 per cent per annum.

Paolo Maruccci et ux to Societa di Unione Beneficenza Italiana, part of lot 3 block 3, Jackson, \$1,000 for one year at 8 per cent per annum.

Hills of Sale.—Edward Mugford et ux to J. E. Wilson, the "Mugford residence at Kennedy Flat," \$300.

Peter Guirlandi et ux to Paolo Maruccci, an undivided one-half interest in hotel, bar room and dining room furniture, with the stock of liquors, wines, cigars and provisions, now in Broadway hotel, Jackson, \$10.

Power of Attorney.—Salvatore Luporini et ux to Carlo Luporini—Special power of attorney.

Lien.—George M. Barker vs. Margaret Folger et al—Against lot 22 block 8, Jackson; demand \$48.33.

Bond.—Alfred Goldner as Justice of the Peace with M. Newman and Alexander Kudey as sureties, each in the sum of \$2,500.

Reconveyance Oscar Swingle et al to Henry Kreth, 160 acres in 33-8-9, \$1.

Lease.—Gustave Kreth to John Fink, lease of 160 acres in 33-8-9 for four years at a rental of \$59.50 per annum.

Chattel Mortgages.—Giorgio Andreini et al to Giuseppe Quilici.—Bar fixtures and household property in Amador City, \$500 to be paid on or before Dec. 16, 1906, in instalments of \$50 per month; rate of interest 10 per cent per annum.

Proof of Labor.—I. F. Goodman on Goodman and Bund placer in Volcano district.

I. F. Goodman on Bucknell placer in Volcano district.

Deed of Distribution.—Estate of Theodore Combes; decree recorded.

Certificates of Redemption.—P. Maruccci on part of lot 16 block 2, Jackson, taxes of 1900, \$8.75.

Henry Weil on personal property in Jackson, taxes of 1900, \$12.84.

## Precious Stones in Amador.

It is a matter of record that in Amador county has been found a number of gems of excellent quality. Therefore, however, the section that has surrendered these precious stones has been the eastern portion of the county—Volcano and vicinity. Diamonds of remarkable lustre and of much value were found there in early days. Of late years, little has been done in this line, possibly from the fact that the gravel mining industry has fallen off heavily, and hence the chances of finding the gems have been materially reduced.

Recently, however, Amador as a possible diamond field, has been brought prominently to the front and in an entirely new and unsuspected field.

A few days ago we were shown a stone, cut, polished and finished, taken from the new field. In size it was equal to a cherry stone. No one except an expert could detect any difference between this gem and a diamond of the first water from the South African fields. The lustre and fire were seemingly all that could be desired. We were told its market value was about \$60. C. E. Jarvis of Sutter Creek was the owner of the gem.

The place where this and other gems have been found is on the line of the Ione and Eastern railroad. A prominent resident of Ione made a number of trips to the pottery clay banks, opened up in a small way some two miles out of Ione. It was some time before the attractive influences that called him that way so often became known. It is not every one that knows a diamond in the rough when he sees it anyway. After securing several likely looking stones, a lapidary was consulted, and one or more of the roughs were submitted for treatment, with the result that sparkling gems that would not disgrace any tiara or coronet were produced.

It is said that fully 20 of these samples have been found in the neighborhood referred to. They are found in the clay deposit.

The stone is hard enough to cut glass. It is not claimed that they are equal to first class diamonds, but are fully equal to what is known as the Alaska diamonds. No systematic effort has been made so far to ascertain the value of the clay beds as diamond depositaries. It is not improbable that an industry of considerable value may be developed in this direction.

## BORN.

DUFRENE—In Jackson, June 20, 1906, to the wife of Elmer Dufrene, a son.

## MARRIED.

ANDREINI-TAMBURINI—In Jackson, June 20, 1906, by Alfred Goldner, J. P., George Andreini to Miss Amelia Tamburini, both of Amador City.

DUFRENE-AMICK—In Stockton, June 16, 1906, by Reuben Henry Sink, August Dufrene and Clara A. Amick, both of Ione.

## THE LEDOUX CASE.

Continued from page 1.

Attorney Fairall called as his first witness O. Garlinghouse of Madera. He said he knew Mrs. Le Doux, and identified a newspaper cut, purporting to be a likeness of A. N. McVicar, as that of a man he had seen with the defendant at one time.

The witness was asked if he knew defendant in 1903, but district attorney Norton objected. Judge Nutter inquired what it was intended to prove by the witness. Fairall replied that he expected to show that Mrs. Le Doux was the inmate of a house of ill-fame in 1903, and that A. N. McVicar had induced her to enter such a place. It was ruled out.

Dr. H. N. Freeman of Sutter Creek stated that he had treated the defendant for illness in July, 1905, and that McVicar was there then. He had given the defendant two tablets containing a quarter of a grain of morphine each, and had instructed her not to take them unless her pain became unbearable. He said she had introduced McVicar to him as "Mr. McVicar." On cross-examination the witness was asked if he had not stated to the district attorney that the defendant introduced McVicar as, "Mr. McVicar, my husband." He said that he had, but that later in thinking over the matter he had come to the conclusion that the defendant used the words, "Mr. McVicar," only.

Dr. E. Harbert as an expert, testified that it is sometimes very difficult or impossible to tell by a postmortem whether a contusion on a human body was made slightly before or shortly after death. Dr. Southworth, the coroner, had stated that he located the source of the hemorrhage in McVicar's nose by inserting a small electric light in the nostril of the deceased. Dr. Harbert stated that he had tried several times by that method to discover the source of nasal hemorrhages and had failed.

Dr. Harbert stated that alcohol had been discovered to be an antidote for carbolic acid; that if carbolic acid were slightly diluted by alcohol it would not burn the mouth or mucous membrane of the throat or stomach, but would cause death. He said he used carbolic acid, diluted by alcohol, as an internal medicine nearly every day. The witness testified that fluid blood in a body settles in the lowest places, and that it is governed by the capillary attraction and gravitation.

Dr. George S. Harkness testified that if a man were thrown into a trunk and his head bruised immediately after death, it would be practically impossible to determine by postmortem examination whether the contusion was made before or just after death. He stated that black and blue marks have been made by blows upon a body as late as three hours after death. He stated that a corpse would bleed if any vessel containing blood were opened, and that if the body were turned upon its head and there was a rupture of some blood vessel in the head a considerable quantity of blood would flow out.

Mrs. LeDoux's mother, Mrs. Head, who has sat faithfully and lovingly beside her daughter every hour of the long trial, fainting Wednesday morning while Dr. Harkness was testifying. The defendant uttered a cry of anguish and terror and stooped beside the prostrated form of her mother. Mrs. Head was carried to the air and Mrs. LeDoux sobbed for a few moments. Her attorneys were forced to apply smelling salts before they could get their client in such a condition that the trial could proceed.

The defense concluded not to place the accused on the stand, to the great disappointment of the spectators, who crowded the court room on Wednesday, to hear the testimony from her. Besides the expert witnesses, the only witness for defendant was Mrs. Head, mother of the defendant, and her testimony was of no great import.

She said that for the past four or five years her daughter had used morphine to soothe and sustain a depressed spirit. McVicar came to her at one time and asked that she use her influence in having Emma come back to him and that he would marry her and "treat her right."

About the time of this conversation the defendant was ill and was not expected to live. Another point was that when Mrs. Le Doux left home on March 10th she had in her possession some \$70 or \$80. The first attempt of the prosecution was to break down the testimony of the witness regarding the reference made by her to a conversation which she quoted which stated that McVicar had been divorced from the defendant. A typewritten statement was shown of a conversation had with the district attorney at another time. Strenuous objections by attorney Fairall brought a ruling from the court which directed the district attorney to confine himself to the portion of the state-

ment regarding what she had said relative to McVicar.

It developed upon cross-examination that Mrs. LeDoux had always used morphine, whether well or indisposed, and that the last time she took the drug was when her mother brought it to her at the jail shortly after her arrest. The witness said at the time of the visit of the district attorney and the taking of the statement she was worried and distressed over impending trouble and that since then she had naturally recalled many things not clear to her then.

The argument commenced Wednesday, deputy district attorney McNoble making the opening argument for the prosecution, followed Thursday by C. H. Crocker and C. Fairall of the defense, district attorney Norton expects to close to-day, and the case will likely be submitted to the jury either this evening or to-morrow morning.

## A HISTORIC JOURNEY

CAESAR RODNEY'S GREAT HORSEBACK RIDE IN 1776.

How the Declaration of Independence Was Saved by a Vote in the Session of the Provisional Congress in Philadelphia.

It happened on that famous Fourth of July, 1776, the day on which the American colonies were declared free and independent states. If Caesar Rodney had not made his historic ride there might not have been any free America today.

The provisional congress was in session at Philadelphia, each of the thirteen colonies having representatives there. It was a great congress, and a momentous question was before the distinguished body. The great charter of our freedom had been written by Jefferson, and Benjamin Harrison, father and great-grandfather of presidents, had presented it to congress on Monday, July 1. What would the Continental congress do?

In order that our country should be free and independent the declaration must be adopted. This could be done if only the colonies were divided, and there were some good men who did not believe it best to take this step at this time. Four of the seven delegates of Pennsylvania were opposed to it, and of the two Delaware delegates present, Thomas McKean was in favor of independence, but George Read was opposed to the measure. Caesar Rodney, the other member from the southern part of his state in the capacity of a brigadier general, organizing and drilling troops for the coming struggle.

Two of the opposing Pennsylvania delegates were persuaded to absent themselves, and thus the Keystone State would favor the declaration, but the vote of Caesar Rodney was necessary to carry the state of Delaware.

A messenger was dispatched in hot haste to summon him to Philadelphia, and then for four days the "patriots" of '76" talked and maneuvered to delay the final vote. On Thursday, July 4, congress was to vote on the momentous question.

On the afternoon of the 3d the messenger found Caesar Rodney in Sussex county, more than eighty miles from Philadelphia. General Rodney was at that time forty-six years old, with a tall, lean, worn figure, his face scarred by a cancer that was finally to cause his death. The brave patriot did not hesitate. "Saddle the black!" he commanded, and in ten minutes he had mounted his faithful steed and was galloping as if for life to the northward.

Eighty miles away from congress, which was waiting for him to declare the independence of the colonies. The thought caused him to drive his spurs deep into his horse's flanks and sent him flying along the long, dusty highway that stretched away toward the Quaker City. It was one of the great rides of history. That black steed bore the destinies of America, and his rider knew it, and there was neither halt nor delay.

The sun went down, and the stars came out one by one in the blue vault of heaven, and that solitary rider rushed on his way. All through the cool summer night Caesar Rodney kept up his reckless pace.

The stars faded out of the morning sky, and the sun came up red and fiery, the herald of a sultry day. And still Caesar Rodney kept on his way. He was yet many miles from Philadelphia. His horse was jaded, and he was travel worn and covered with dust, but the patriot did not slacken his rein. He must be there to vote for the independence of America. And he was there. All that hot, sweltering July day the delegates of the colonial congress were talking and voting in Independence hall. The session had begun. The president, John Hancock, was in the chair, and the clerk, John Dickinson, was calling the colonies one by one. Virginia had voted and Massachusetts, and the great state of New York and the little state of Rhode Island, and now New Jersey was voting, and Caesar Rodney had not come.

Anxious and worried, Thomas McKean went out to the door of Independence hall. Would his friend and comrade be too late? His face brightened as he heard the sound of hurrying hoof beats coming up Chestnut street. A foaming, panting steed dashed into the yard. Its dusty rider leaped to the ground. Booted and spurred and the dust of his long ride thick on his long flapped coat and iron gray hair, Caesar Rodney entered the hall of congress leaning on his friend McKean's arm.

He was just in time. The vote of Delaware was being called. George Read voted "Nay." "Aye!" called the clear voice of Thomas McKean. It was a tie. All eyes turned to Caesar Rodney. The famous rider cleared his throat, and many a patriot heart beat with pride as he declared in firm tones: "The voice of my constituents and of all sensible and honest men, I believe, is in favor of independence, and my own judgment concurs with them; therefore I vote for the Declaration."

And so Caesar Rodney by his famous ride and by his noble vote helped to settle the question of independence and insured the future celebrations of the Fourth of July.

## Entertainment

Will be given by

Miss RIGHTER, Elocutionist

Of Livermore in

Love's Hall, Jackson,

On Friday Evening, June 29, 06

## PROGRAM.

Music.....Selected.  
Pantomime.....Rock of Ages.  
Trombone solo  
Victory for a dentist  
The Dandy Fifth

Music.....Selected.  
Molly  
Order for a picture  
Vocal solo.....Selected.  
Poses and living pictures.  
Doors opened 7:30 entertainment at 8 p. m.

Social dance after entertainment.

## CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of

The Kind You Have Always Bought

of

C. E. RICHARDS

Of Sutter Creek, hereby announces himself as a candidate for

COUNTY CLERK AND AUDITOR

Subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

GEO. C. JENNINGS

Of Drytown, hereby declares himself a candidate for

COUNTY RECORDER

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

W. E. PROCTOR

Hereby announces himself a Candidate for

SHERIFF

Of Amador county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

WM. G. SNYDER

Announces himself as Candidate for

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Of Amador county, subject to the decision of the Republican local Convention.

## Sealed Proposals

PURSUANT to law and to the resolution of the Board of Trustees of the City of Jackson, adopted June 14, 1906, the undersigned will receive bids at his office in the City of Jackson, California, on and after Monday, June 25, 1906, for doing the following work, to wit: Driv- ing City Sprinkling Wagon during the coming Summer and Fall, contractor to furnish four







**900 DROPS**

# CASTORIA

**For Infants and Children.**

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

*Dr. J. C. Hatcher*

**In Use For Over Thirty Years**

# CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN.

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of *Dr. J. C. HATCHER*  
 Compound—  
 Aloe-Senna—  
 Rochelle Salt—  
 Stearic Acid—  
 Peppermint—  
 Oil of Turpentine—  
 Castor Oil—  
 Clarified Sugar—  
 Water—

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

Fac-Simile Signature of *Dr. J. C. Hatcher* NEW YORK.

46 months old  
**35 DROPS—35 CENTS**

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

## PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK

OF SACRAMENTO.

Corner Fourth and J Sts.

Accepts deposits in sums from ONE DOLLAR and upward.

Guaranteed Capital.....\$410,000  
 Paid Up Capital and Reserve...351,000  
 Assets.....2,019,000

Send Draft, P. O. Order, or Wells-Fargo Order and we will send pass book.

Money to Loan on Real Estate

WM. BECKMAN, PRES.

Alfred G. Folger, Cashier.

SEP 30

BANK OF AMADOR COUNTY

Incorporated November, 1895

Capital Stock : : \$50,000

President.....Alfonse Ginechco  
 Vice-President.....S. G. Spagnoli  
 Secretary and Cashier.....Frederick Eudey

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:  
 Alfonse Ginechco, S. G. Spagnoli, John Strohm,  
 Frederick Eudey and Alex Eudey of Jackson.

SAFE DEPOSIT—Safe deposit boxes can be rented from the Bank of Amador County at the small expense of 35 cents a month, thereby securing you against any possible loss from fire or otherwise. Don't overlook this opportunity of protecting your valuables.

SAVE MONEY—Patronize a home institution. Send money away through the Bank of Amador County; you will save 10 per cent and upward over postoffice or express. Money sent to all parts of the United States and also all parts of the world. We have the latest quotations on foreign exchange.

SAVE MONEY—It doesn't cost anything to deposit money in the Bank of Amador County. They receive deposits from \$5 up. Commence the new year by opening up a bank account. A man or woman with a bank account has a financial standing. Don't bury your money when you die it can't be found and you are liable to be robbed while alive

NEW

National Hotel

Jackson, Amador county, Cal.

F. A. VOORHEIS, Proprietor

Stage Office for All Points

Lighted by electricity throughout

Commodious Sample Rooms for Commercial Travelers.

a18

G. W. WELLER

—DEALER IN—

Stoves

Tinware

Hardware

Crockery

Cutlery

Window Glass

Paints

Oils, etc.

Tinning and Plumbing

Main Street

JACKSON . . . . . CAL.

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Still on Deck.

ASSAYING 50 cts.

Assaying 50c. Spot cash for Gold, Amalgam, Cyanide Precipitate, Rich Ore, etc. Mail or express.

Pioneer Assaying Co.

(30 years established)

131 5th St., near U. S. Mint, San Francisco, Cal.

Re-established with a new and up-to-date plant.

## Washington Letter.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington D. C. June 9, 1906.

Even with the hot weather closing in, congress casting about for some short cut to adjournment, and all the other things that might take up the public mind, there is little interest in anything in Washington just now, but the meat packing scandals. The matter is being fought so obstinately in the house committee on agriculture that there are many hard words being said about the attitude of representative Wadsworth, the chairman of the committee. During all the investigation that has followed the publication of president Roosevelt's report, Mr. Wadsworth has taken the position of counsel for the defense, and while he has treated Mr. Wilson the representative of the packers with marked courtesy and consideration, he has acted toward both Mr. Neill and Mr. Reynolds, the president's commissioners, as though they were culprits on trial. In fact had he been admittedly the paid counsel for the packers, he could hardly have espoused their cause more warmly. The result has been to increase public feeling against the meat packers and there has been threats in the house that if an unsatisfactory report is made from the committee that the house will have no hesitation in voting against it. This in plain language means that if there is an attempt on the part of the committee to make a whitewashing report on the Beveridge amendment, the house will throw out the report and adopt the Beveridge amendment, as it came from the senate. This would be against all precedent, for a favorable report on any measure from the committee having it under consideration is almost tantamount to favorable action by the house.

The meat lobby has been busy trying to manufacture public opinion. They have spent money wherever they could and as the papers have persistently taken a stand in favor of the Neill-Reynolds official report, the representatives of the packing houses this week took a whole page in each of the local papers with an immense display advertisement stating that "in view of the sensational and untrue report" that has been circulated about the meat business in Chicago, they wished to offer an invitation to all the people of the country and Washingtonians in particular to visit the packing houses and see conditions for themselves.

This was a great piece of bumfuzz on the very day that the advertisement appeared, the president gave out a letter that he had sent to chairman Wadsworth, with some very pointed extracts from one of his personal friends in Chicago about the cleaning up process that had been going on ever since the disclosures had been impending. The president did not name his correspondent, but said that he would give the name if the committee so desired. The writer in question said that he had been watching the "Awakening of Packington" and that the haste of the packers displayed in cleaning up their places would be humorous if all the conditions were not so tragic. He enumerated some of the things that has already been done in the way of putting in new plumbing, providing washing facilities and washable uniforms, repaving, painting, scraping, whitewashing, and the like. And he said that if a committee from congress did visit the packing houses, they would find a very different place from that so accurately described by Messrs. Neill and Reynolds in their report.

In all the matter that has been printed about the condition of the packing houses, however, there is one that seems to have been generally overlooked. That is the inhuman treatment to which the live stock is subjected before it gets on the killing beds. The packers and the stockraisers just before the disclosures of the condition in the yards, had been clamoring for congress to increase the time during which they could transport cattle on the trains without food or water. As the laws stand, cattle must be fed and watered once in twenty-eight hours, and the cattle sellers wanted to increase this to thirty-six hours. The proposition was monstrously inhuman in its conception. But starving and famishing is not the worst that happens. The cattle are bruised, gored, frequently knocked down and their limbs broken, and this is the way in which many of the dead cattle reach the killing beds where they are officially "killed" a second time. It is quite possible that supplementary legislation will be introduced looking to a cure for this phase of the evil. And it cannot come too soon.

The rate bill has been recommended to conference by the senate, which is dissatisfied with the outcome of the compromise. The senate has won out on only forty-seven of the fifty-one amendments submitted, but it apparently wants to get them all. One thing on which an earnest fight is being made is the anti-pass provision of the bill. As it stands now, the measure will certainly work considerable hardship on the bona fide employees of the

railroads. But as senator Patterson pointed out, the pass privilege is one of the most abused in existence, and one of the most potent agencies in corrupt elections. He says that this feature of the bill cannot be too strongly drawn, and it looks as though he were right.

The free alcohol bill has not only been passed but signed, and there is mourning in the camp of the wood alcohol lobby that fought it consistently. But in the opposition tents, which hold some of the foremost of the professional trust busters, there has been great rejoicing. The measure on the face of it ought to be a good thing for the farmers of the country, for it will make commercially available many by-products of the farm that have heretofore gone to waste. How long before the business of producing denatured alcohol will be put on a commercial footing is a question that only time can answer.

### A Heavy Load to Carry.

Along with dyspepsia comes nervousness and general ill-health. Why? Because a disordered stomach does not permit the food to be properly digested, and its products assimilated by the system. The blood is charged with poisons which come from this disordered digestion, and in turn the nerves are not fed on good, red blood, and we see symptoms of nervousness, sleeplessness and general breakdown. It is not hard work, nor over physical exertion that does the mischief, each work. With poor, thin blood the body is not protected against the attack of germs and various diseases. Fortify the body at once with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—a little book of extracts, from prominent medical authorities extolling every ingredient contained in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will be mailed free to any address on request by postal card or letter. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Method of active practice conceived Dr. Pierce of the value of many native roots as medicinal agents and he went to great expense, both in time and money, to perfect his own peculiar processes for rendering them both efficient and safe for tonic, alterative and rebuilding agents.

The enormous popularity of "Golden Medical Discovery" is due both to its scientific compounding and to the actual results of its use. The publication of the names of the ingredients on the wrapper of every bottle sold, gives full assurance of its non-alcoholic character and removes all occasion for the use of an unknown or secret remedy. It is not a patent medicine nor a secret remedy. This fact puts it in a class all by itself, bearing as it does upon every bottle wrapper The Badge of Honesty, in the full list of its ingredients.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" cures, weak stomach, indigestion, or dyspepsia, torpid liver and biliousness, ulceration of stomach and bowels, all catarrhal affections no matter what parts or organs may be affected with it. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little liver pills, first put up 40 years ago. They regulate and invigorate, stomach, liver and bowels. Much imitated but never equaled. Buy cost and easy to take as candy. One to three a dose.

### Ordinance No. 24.

An Ordinance Amending Ordinance No. 9.

The Board of Trustees of the City of Jackson do ordain as follows:

Section 1. That a new section is hereby enacted and added to Ordinance No. 9, passed on the 25th day of January, 1906, entitled "An Ordinance Providing Police and Sanitary Regulations for the City of Jackson, and Prescribing the Penalty for a Violation Thereof," to be a part thereof, and to read as follows:

Sec. 44. It is hereby made the duty of every occupant, agent, claimant, or person in possession or control of any real estate within the corporate limits of the City of Jackson to cut down and destroy, and to keep cut down and destroyed, from premises owned, leased, or controlled by him, agent, claimant, or of which he has possession or control, and from the half of any street or alley contiguous thereto, all thistles and weeds whose seeds are of a winged or downy nature and are carried by the wind, and any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. And if any owner or occupant, agent, claimant, or person in possession or control of any real property within the corporate limits of the City of Jackson shall fail to comply with any of the provisions of this section after receiving three days' notice in writing from the city health officer, he shall be liable for the said city health officer to cause said weeds or thistles to be eradicated at the expense of the said owner, occupant, agent, claimant, or person in possession or control of said premises.

Section 2. That a new section is hereby enacted and added to said Ordinance No. 9, to be a part thereof, and to read as follows:

Sec. 45. It shall be unlawful and a misdemeanor to obstruct or cause to be obstructed any part of, or any part of the public use of any part of any public street, highway, avenue, sidewalk, crosswalk or bridge. The following named things, but not to the exclusion of other things, shall be deemed obstructions and nuisances within the meaning of this section:

1. Signs, projections, rods, brackets, or apparatus for displaying signs, or other purposes, which being over any part of any sidewalk, are less than eight (8) feet above the main traveled grade or level of said sidewalk.

2. The use of any part of a sidewalk by the occupant of an abutting tenement for the purpose of exhibiting advertisements by means of tables, boxes, boards, or any device or apparatus resting upon said sidewalk or street.

3. The use of any part of a sidewalk or street for the purpose of exhibiting advertisements by means of tables, boxes, boards, or any device or apparatus resting upon said sidewalk or street.

4. The maintaining or using upon any part of a sidewalk or street, any street any stand, shed, platform, table or structure for the purpose of carrying on thereon or thereon any business, trade or occupation.

5. Any balcony or porch which, being over any part of a sidewalk, is not supported by substantial and secure appliances so placed as not to interfere with the free passage or use, in the customary manner, of said public ways.

6. To place or use in or upon any part of any sidewalk or street any other obstructions or impediments to the free use and passage along and throughout any part of the entire width and length of such street or sidewalk.

The following named things are declared not to be obstructions or nuisances within the meaning of this ordinance:

1. An obstruction caused by a public officer or public employee, in pursuance of his duty or employment as such officer or employee.

2. The use of any sidewalk or street for the purpose of transferring merchandise and other articles between such tenement and the roadway during the time necessary for such transfer if prosecuted consecutively and with reasonable diligence.

3. An obstruction authorized or permitted by the terms of any franchise, ordinance or resolution of the Board of Trustees, law, or special permit.

Three members of the Board of Trustees may grant special written permits to the use of public sidewalks and streets for all proper purposes, and on public occasions, which permission shall fix the time and place and restrict the manner of the use of said sidewalks and streets. It shall be the duty of the City Clerk to attest said written permits with his signature, and to keep a record of same.

Section 3. That a new section is hereby enacted and added to said Ordinance No. 9, to be a part thereof, and to read as follows:

Sec. 46. It shall be unlawful and a misdemeanor for any of the persons composing a company or crowd obstructing, impeding, or impairing the free and peaceful passage of others on or along any street, sidewalk, public way or entrance to any public building, church, public hall or other place of public resort, to refuse, fail or neglect to disperse or move on when requested to do so by a peace officer. But this provision shall not apply on the occasion of any public outdoor meeting or public procession.

Section 4. That a new section is hereby enacted and added to said Ordinance No. 9, to be a part thereof, and to read as follows:

Sec. 47. It shall be unlawful and a misdemeanor to expatriate on the floor of any public building, or on any sidewalk in the City of Jackson. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not to exceed fifty dollars, or be imprisoned in the city prison of the City of Jackson, or in the county jail of Amador county, not exceeding thirty days, or both so fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court.

Section 5. Section 14 of said Ordinance No. 9 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 14. Any person who, within the corporate limits of the City of Jackson, sets fire to, ignites or burns any paper, shavings, leaves, or other things known as waste, upon any street, sidewalk or lots therein, within a distance of one hundred feet from any building or structure, is guilty of a misdemeanor; provided that for the purpose of cleaning houses, lots, sidewalks and streets of such fragments and waste, the same may be burned between the hours of 6 o'clock a. m. and 9 o'clock a. m., at a distance of not less than twenty feet from any building or structure.

Section 6. Section 15 of said Ordinance No. 9 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 15. Any person who, within the corporate limits of the City of Jackson, ignites or causes to be ignited any bonfire, or discharges or explodes any arvil or cannon, or explosives or sets off any fireworks, rockets, firecrackers, or other explosives, is guilty of a misdemeanor; except on public occasions when written permission shall first have been obtained from any three members of the Board of Trustees, which said permission shall fix the time and place and restrict the manner in which said public demonstration may be had.

Section 7. Section 10 of said Ordinance No. 9 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 10. Any person who rides, drives or ties any animal on a sidewalk or cross walk, except when going directly across such sidewalk or crosswalk for some proper purpose, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 8. This Ordinance, before taking effect, shall be published for one week in the Amador Ledger, a weekly newspaper published in the City of Jackson, and shall take effect on the 1st day of July, 1906.

Introduced June 7th, 1906.  
 Passed and approved this 14th day of June, 1906, by the following vote:  
 Ayes: Kent, Leam and Garbarini.  
 Nones—Peary and Tam.  
 V. S. GARBARINI,  
 President of the Board of Trustees of the City of Jackson.

Attest: L. J. Glavinovich,  
 (Seal) City Clerk.

Published in the Amador Ledger for one week, viz., June 22nd, 1906.

Notice of Sale of Delinquent Stock

of the Jose Gulch Mining Company a corporation organized under the laws of the state of California, duly organized and having its principal place of business at Butte Basin, Amador county, California, and having its works and property at the same place.

## Ayer's Pills

Sugar-coated, easy to take, mild in action. They cure constipation, biliousness, sick-headache.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use

## BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

FIFTY CTS. OF DRUGGISTS OR R. H. HALL & CO., MARQUETTE, MICH.

## PIONEER FLOUR IS PERFECTION

Made From SELECTED WHEAT Blended According to Our Own Formula Producing Perfect Results and Bread Divinely Fair and Feathery Light Sweet to the Palate's Touch and Snowy White

PIONEER FLOUR MILLS, SACRAMENTO

## CITY MEAT MARKET.

DEALERS IN CHOICE BEEF, MUTTON, PORK, VEAL, LAMB, HAMS, CORNED BEEF, LARD, BACON, ETC.

At lowest market prices. Orders promptly delivered.

504 Merchant's Exchange

SAN FRANCISCO.

Telephone Private Exchange 279

USE LUMBERMAN'S CODE AND TELECODE LONG AND LARGE TIMBERS A SPECIALTY

## WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE MINER'S REQUIREMENTS IN MINING LUMBER AND TIMBER.

Delivered to any destination desired.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE MINER'S REQUIREMENTS IN MINING LUMBER AND TIMBER.

## OVERLAND LIMITED

Strictly first-class throughout, observation, dining and sleeping cars.

—FROM—

## CALIFORNIA

—TO—

Ogden, Salt Lake City, Denver, Omaha, Chicago, Topeka, Kansas City, St. Louis and other points further East.

Via the South Pacific and connections, thus Connecting at Chicago with the 18-hour trains to New York City.

Convenient, Quick, Comfortable.

ASK ANY AGENT.

## SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

JOHN C. STONE, D. P. A., Sacramento.

## Notice of Assessment.

Del Monte Mining and Milling Company.

Location of principal place of business, Jackson, Amador county, California.

Location of works, Railroad Flat Mining District, Calaveras county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1906, an assessment of the said company, was levied upon the subscribed capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States coin, to the secretary of the said company, at his office in the Marelia Building on Summit street, in Jackson, Amador county, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 4th day of July, 1906 will be declared delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Monday, the 6th day of August, 1906, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
 JAS. JAY WRIGHT, secretary.  
 Office in the Marelia Building on Summit street, Jackson, Amador county, California.

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